

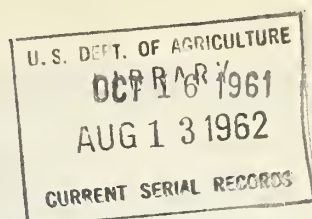
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# Crop Production

Release:  
October 10, 1961  
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1961

Corn grain prospects, at 3.53 billion bushels, are up slightly from the September 1 forecast but are about 9 percent below the 1960 crop. The indicated record high yield per acre exceeds the previous record by 6.0 bushels.

All Spring Wheat is estimated fractionally higher than a month ago with production placed at 153 million bushels. The durum portion, estimated at 18.6 million bushels, is 26 percent below average, and other spring wheat, at 135 million bushels, is 42 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain prospects declined slightly during September to 478 million bushels, and are 21 percent below the 1960 crop, although the indicated yield at 43.9 bushels per acre is a record high.

Soybean production is now estimated at 710 million bushels, down 10 million bushels from a month ago but still 27 percent above last year's crop and 22 percent above the previous record large crop of 1958.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,742 million pounds, down 1 percent from September and 2 percent below 1960 production.

Hay production is estimated at 113 million tons, 4 percent below last year, but 2 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes, at 194 million hundredweight, are one percent more than the September 1 forecast, 11 percent above last year, and 24 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 125 million bushels, the same as on September 1, 15 percent above last year, and 12 percent above average.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
				Indicated				
	Average:			Average:				
	1950-59:	1960:	Indicated:	1950-59:	1960:	Sept. 1, 1961:	Oct. 1, 1961:	1/
			Oct. 1, 1961					
Corn for grain	bu.:	44.1	54.5	60.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,519,500	3,527,428
Wheat, all	" :	19.7	26.0	23.5	1,094,770	1,350,339	1,210,477	1,210,826
Winter	" :	21.0	27.6	26.1	839,240	1,103,895	1,057,540	1,057,540
All spring	" :	16.4	20.7	14.1	255,530	246,444	152,937	153,286
Durum	" :	13.8	20.8	12.2	25,258	34,105	18,547	18,627
Other spring	" :	16.8	20.7	14.4	230,272	212,339	134,390	134,659
Oats	" :	36.3	43.3	40.9	1,281,781	1,150,774	993,512	993,512
Barley	" :	28.6	31.0	28.8	353,737	427,018	380,416	380,416
Rye	" :	14.2	19.7	16.9	23,907	32,491	25,867	25,867
Flaxseed	" :	8.3	9.1	7.8	35,526	30,409	20,905	21,420
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,802	2/ 3,424	2/ 3,424	49,683	54,612	56,632	54,651
Sorghum grain	bu.:	23.8	39.8	43.9	298,968	608,235	480,109	478,429
Cotton	bale:	2/ 362	2/ 446	2/ 440	13,553	14,272	14,262	14,334
Hay, all	ton:	1.52	1.76	1.71	110,769	118,091	110,950	112,980
Hay, wild	" :	.81	.92	.79	10,336	10,481	8,627	8,627
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.20	2.45	2.37	56,254	67,137	63,141	64,985
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.48	1.64	1.60	25,513	23,943	22,741	22,741
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.08	1.17	1.27	4,998	3,790	3,615	3,582
Beans, dry edible								
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,157	2/ 1,252	2/ 1,365	16,711	17,912	18,556	19,238	
Peas, dry field								
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,215	2/ 1,088	2/ 1,042	3,415	3,241	3,449	3,449	
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	21.4	23.6	26.2	391,162	558,771	720,356	710,475
Peanuts 4/	lb.:	979	1,265	1,230	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,768,125	1,742,300
Potatoes:	cwt.:							
Winter	" :	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354	4,354
Early spring	" :	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636	4,636
Late spring	" :	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983	26,983
Early summer	" :	105.5	149.7	152.2	12,363	14,637	15,020	15,020
Late summer	" :	170.8	202.7	201.6	33,636	34,552	35,247	34,614
Fall	" :	176.3	185.1	189.7	156,685	175,042	192,199	193,707
Total	" :	164.6	184.3	189.4	234,592	257,435	278,439	279,314
Sweetpotatoes	" :	59.9	77.1	75.4	18,898	15,636	15,151	15,066
Tobacco	lb.:	1,418	1,703	1,717	2,048,896	1,943,487	1,997,200	2,004,919
Sugarcane for sugar								
and seed	ton:	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302	9,302
Sugar beets	" :	16.4	17.2	17.2	13,324	16,421	18,690	18,780
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 271	2/ 292	2/ 333	32	20	24	24
Hops	lb.:	1,538	1,575	1,518	48,604	45,976	35,942	35,219
Pasture	pct.:	5/ 72	5/ 78	5/ 83	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.



## CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1961

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated	
				Sept. 1, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. :	2/ 111,848	2/ 108,515	125,155	125,225
Peaches	" :	2/ 63,130	2/ 74,315	77,262	77,662
Pears	" :	2/ 29,220	25,621	26,225	26,821
Grapes	ton :	2,937	2,997	3,230	3,230
Cherries	" :	2/ 219	2/ 187	236	236
Apricots	" :	2/ 199	2/ 243	191	191
Cranberries	bbl.:	1,040	2/ 1,341	1,198	1,224
Pecans	lb.:	152,322	187,500	229,500	229,000

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59			1950-59		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,344	10,006	10,263	4,340	4,798	4,847
September	9,267	9,352	9,617	4,219	4,545	4,666
Jan.-Sept. Incl. . .	94,458	95,086	96,364	45,676	46,938	46,311

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1950-59		1960		1961	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain 2/	11.4	335,356	11.8	451,965	14.6	569,002
Wheat	44.1	481,706	40.5	546,855	37.5	454,139
Oats	81.4	1,047,091	83.2	957,626	85.0	844,378
Barley	62.5	221,417	65.8	280,975	61.0	232,180
Rye	56.7	13,586	54.8	17,817	53.1	13,739
Flaxseed	52.8	19,316	41.3	12,564	39.1	8,374
Sorghum grain 2/	2.9	7,319	4.1	22,724	5.1	31,219
Soybeans 2/	1.0	4,102	.6	3,404	.3	1,635

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Old crop.

## CROP PRODUCTION, October 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## A C R E A G E

C R O P	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1960	1961	1961 percent
	1950-59			of 1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,639	71,443	58,275	81.6
Wheat, all	56,245	51,859	51,450	99.2
Winter	40,188	39,977	40,548	101.4
All spring	16,056	11,882	10,902	91.8
Durum	1,869	1,640	1,527	93.1
Other spring	14,187	10,242	9,375	91.5
Oats	35,510	26,554	24,320	91.6
Barley	12,282	13,763	13,225	96.1
Rye	1,674	1,652	1,528	92.5
Flaxseed	4,332	3,341	2,732	81.8
Sorghum grain	11,594	15,301	10,901	71.2
Rice	1,808	1,595	1,596	100.1
Cotton	18,737	15,309	15,652	102.2
Hay, all	73,006	66,958	66,156	98.8
Hay, wild	12,789	11,407	10,969	96.2
Hay, alfalfa	25,605	27,368	27,380	100.0
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	17,321	14,588	14,240	97.6
Hay, lespedeza	4,628	3,233	2,827	87.4
Beans, dry edible	1,446	1,431	1,409	98.5
Peas, dry field	279	298	331	111.1
Soybeans for beans	18,045	23,639	27,100	114.6
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,609	1,410	1,417	100.5
Potatoes				
Winter	28	21	24	111.4
Early spring	26	28	25	90.1
Late spring	170	134	134	100.7
Early summer	119	98	99	100.9
Late summer	199	170	172	100.7
Fall	888	946	1,021	73.1
Total	1,429	1,397	1,475	105.6
Sweetpotatoes	320	203	200	98.5
Tobacco	1,466	1,141	1,168	102.3
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	305	330	352	106.8
Sugar beets	810	957	1,090	113.9
Broomcorn	243	139	148	106.3
Hops	32	29	23	79.5

1/Excludes sweetclover and  
lespedeza hay.

2/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

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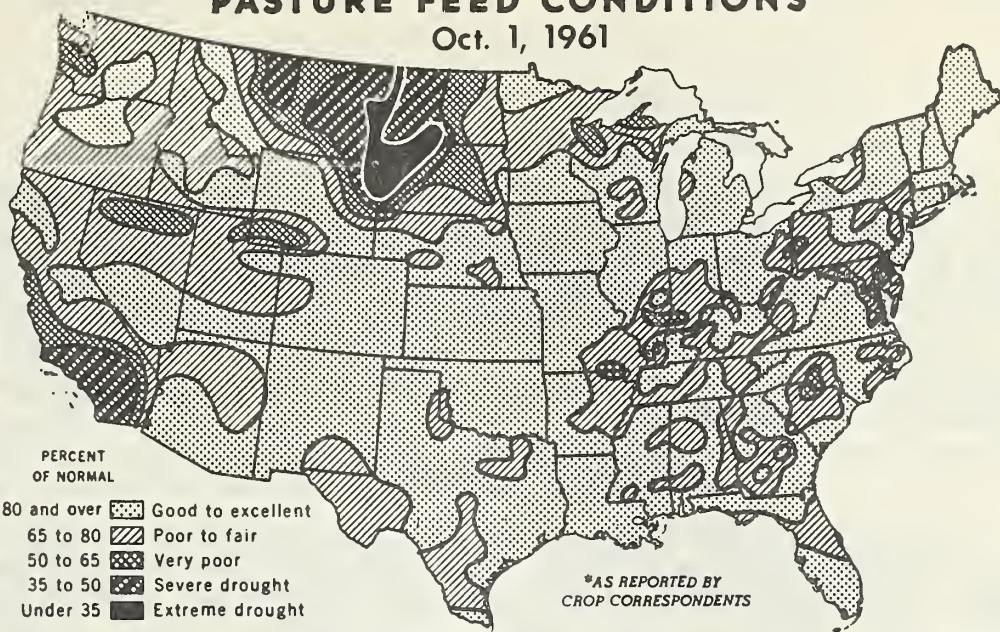
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## PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 1, 1961



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

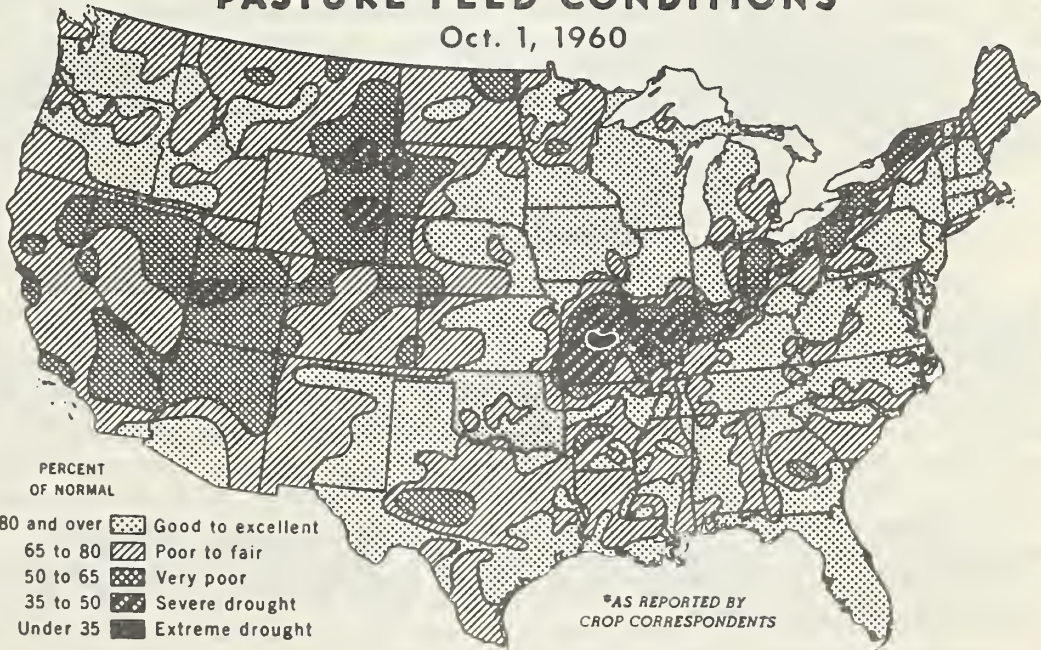
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 18-61 (10)

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

## PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Oct. 1, 1960



PERCENT  
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

\*AS REPORTED BY  
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED  
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8142-60 (10)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1961

Crop Prospects Continue To Edge Upward

The all crop production index increased 1 point during September as the net effect of changes in crop prospects came out on the plus side. Corn, cotton and hays were the major crops showing improvement over a month earlier. Soybean prospects were lower. The October 1 index of crop production at 117 compares to the record high of 121 reached in 1960. The composite yield index covering 28 leading crops also advanced to a new high of 145, 1 point above last month and 2 points above the previous high established in 1958 and 1960.

Corn Increases Feed Grain Output

Indicated 1961 production of the four feed grains totals 137.2 million tons, up slightly from a month ago but 17.5 million tons less than the 1960 total. Favorable weather gave another small boost to the climbing corn yields. The October 1 yield forecast of 60.5 bushels per acre is one-tenth of a bushel above a month earlier and excels by six bushels the record 1960 yield of 54.5 bushels. Improved prospects for corn more than offset a small decline in expected production of grain sorghums. The indicated average yield of sorghum grain at 43.9 bushels per acre is up sharply from the previous high of 39.8 bushels set last year. Above normal early September temperatures helped the corn crop fulfill its earlier prospects and speeded the crop to the stage where it was largely safe from frost damage. Late fields took full advantage of the extended growing weather and added to the overall favorable production outlook. Sorghum maintained earlier prospects in most major producing States with the exception of Nebraska where cool weather slowed development and some early frost damage was reported. New estimates of oats and barley production are not made in October.

Food Grains Show Small Decline

Food grain prospects changed only slightly from a month earlier. Spring wheat harvest was completed during September with a drought-lowered yield of 14.1 bushels per acre compared with 20.7 bushels last year. Combined production for 1961 of all wheat, the major food grain, is 11 percent above average but one-tenth below the 1960 crop with most of the reduction showing up in durum and other spring wheat. Rice production prospects declined during September due to a 15 percent loss in the Texas crop as a result of the onslaught of hurricane Carla. Losses were held to a minimum by unusually good weather following the hurricane which enabled farmers to salvage damaged acreage. The California rice crop was delayed by cool September weather but rapid harvest of the record yielding crop is expected.



Soybeans and Peanuts Weaken, Cotton and Flax Improve

Soybeans failed to maintain the earlier high level prospects as rapid maturity cut down the size of beans and scattered dry spots cut into expected production in some States. The October 1 forecast of 710 million bushels is 1 percent below last month but still exceeds the previous record output in 1958 by 22 percent. The average yield of 26.2 bushels per acre while down some from last month is 2 bushels above the previous high of 24.2 bushels in 1958.

September brought a 1.5 percent reduction in the estimate of peanut production. The October 1 forecast of 1,742 million pounds was lowered by smaller yield prospects in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas which were not offset by higher yields in the Southwest.

Generally favorable weather during September added 72,000 bales to the estimate of cotton production. The indicated 1961 crop of 14,334,000 bales is slightly above last year and 6 percent above average.

Improved yields of flaxseed in Minnesota and South Dakota raised the current estimate of production 2 percent above a month ago. Harvest is completed except for late fields in North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. Total output is 30 percent below last year and 40 percent below average.

Tobacco and Sugar Crop Prospects Increase

Combined production of all types of tobacco increased during September. Improved burley outlook, coupled with slightly higher prospects for cigar tobacco, fire-cured, and some dark air-cured types, more than offset small declines in flue-cured and southern Maryland types. The prospective yield of all tobacco at 1,717 pounds per acre exceeds the previous record of 1,703 pounds set in 1960. September weather was generally favorable for harvesting and the latter part of the month was almost ideal for curing.

Sugarcane prospects have held unchanged for the past two months and a crop one-fifth larger than last year is expected. Sugar beet production improved slightly during September. Improved soil moisture conditions in previously dry areas will facilitate harvest.

Dry Bean Production Prospects Up

Production prospects improved in all producing areas with the Northeast showing a substantial increase over a month ago. Harvesting weather improved after earlier wet weather endangered the crop, particularly in Michigan. In the Northwest area, production prospects varied by States but were generally favorable. The indicated average yield of 1,365 pounds per acre for the Nation is 5 percent above the previous high recorded in 1959.

September Weather Generally Favorable

The month started off with above normal temperatures in all except the southern Rocky Mountain area. The below normal temperatures spread across the country during the month covering all except the North Atlantic region. Light frosts occurred in the Mountain and Northern Plains States about the middle of September but damage was limited. Killing frosts held off until the last three days of September. Crop damage was light, since all except late fields had matured sufficiently to be free from danger.

September brought relief to the critically dry areas of the Northern Plains. Rains replenished topsoil moisture but subsoils are still dry. Dry conditions still prevail in the Pacific Northwest. Hurricane Carla smashed northward from the Texas coastal area in early September. Severe damage was limited since much of the crop acreage in the impact area was harvested. Heavy rains flooded low areas northward into Missouri but outside of the central storm area the rainfall was generally beneficial. Hurricane Esther skidded along the East Coast with minor crop damage and brought rainfall to previously dry coastal areas. Scattered dry areas remained in the South Atlantic and East South Central States but the total effect of these dry areas is not large.

Above normal temperatures early in September hastened maturity or row crops and boosted the output of late hay crops. Cool and wet weather in the Great Plains and Corn Belt during the last half of the month slowed the drying and delayed the harvest of corn, sorghums, soybeans, and other grains. Cotton harvest was delayed by showers but late September weather was more favorable. Rainfall also delayed peanut harvest and lowered the quality of late hay crops.

Late Hay Crops Improve--Pastures Good

An extended growing season added tonnage to the prospective hay crop in all regions. Greatest gains were in the North Central region where late cuttings turned out better than expected. Favorable harvesting weather added to the yield and quality of late hay crops especially in the eastern third of the Nation. Production of all kinds of hay is expected to be 2 percent above average but 4 percent under the large 1960 crop.

Reported condition of pastures was 83 percent of normal on October 1, unchanged from a month earlier compared with an average decline of 2 points. Marked improvement was evident in the West North Central and Western regions as above normal September rainfall brought relief to dry areas. Pasture condition declined in all of the eastern part of the country except New England where Hurricane Esther brought plentiful moisture.



Winter Wheat Seeding Makes Good Progress

Seeding of winter wheat for 1962 harvest made good progress in September. Rains in the northern Mountain and Plains area brought needed moisture and facilitated seed bed preparation. Seeding is virtually complete in Colorado, Nebraska, and States to the north with good stands reported although wind damage caused some reseeding in western Nebraska. In Kansas, seeding is practically complete in the west but farmers are waiting for the fly-free date and further drying of wet fields in the east. Volunteer wheat is providing good pasture and pasture prospects for seeded acreage are good. The Oklahoma acreage is about one-half seeded with some fields being reworked in the east following the heavy rains. Seeding of the Texas crop is slightly behind last year with 60 percent in the ground. A general rain is needed to assure good stands and provide fall pastures. In the Ohio Valley seeding is lagging slightly due partly to late harvest of row crops and some localized dry areas. In the Northwest, Idaho reports seeding well along with moisture ample for germination. Washington and Oregon growers are mostly waiting for rains to assure good stands. Early seeded acreages are spotty and some will be reseeded.

Farm Stored Corn and Sorghums at High Levels

Farm stocks of the four feed grains on October 1 were 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Farm stored corn was the second highest of record while farmers held a record quantity of sorghum grain. Decreases in barley and oats stored on farms did not offset the higher corn and sorghum holdings. Wheat stored on farms was 17 percent less than last year and 6 percent below average. Soybeans held by farmers were less than half of the October 1, 1960 total. Flaxseed stocks were the lowest since records started in 1947.

Fruit and Nut Crops Well Above Last Year

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be 9 percent greater than last year and 10 percent above average. The estimated production of all crops except apricots exceeds that of last year and only pears, apricots, and prunes are below average. Harvest of apples, grapes, and some pears continues, but for all practical purposes other deciduous fruits are finished. Cranberry harvest is still under way with the total crop expected to be well above average although not as large as in 1960.

Total tonnage of edible nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) is expected to be 18 percent greater than last year and 35 percent above average. Each of the crops is larger than in 1960 and above average. Prospective tonnage of pecans declined slightly during September but is still the largest of record. Other nuts held unchanged from a month ago.

A 1961-62 orange crop (excluding California Valencias) 12 percent larger than last year is in prospect, with Florida, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana each expecting larger crops.



The prospective Navel crop in California is smaller than last year; California Valencias will not be estimated until December 1. Estimated production of grapefruit (excluding California "Other Areas") is 9 percent greater than last year. Florida, Arizona, and California's Desert Valleys expect a larger crop of grapefruit than last year, but the Texas crop is expected to be down about 4 percent. Hurricane damage to Texas citrus apparently was no more than 10 percent. Grapefruit suffered heavier losses than oranges.

#### Fall Vegetable Production Above Average

Fall production of vegetables for fresh market is expected to be 3 percent smaller than in 1960 but 3 percent above average. Production of sweet corn, snap beans, lettuce and eggplant will be substantially larger than last year. Prospects for other fall vegetables are for smaller crops than last year with larger declines in celery, cauliflower, tomatoes, broccoli, and peppers. Production of eight vegetable crops for commercial processing is expected to be 10 percent above last year and 20 percent more than average. Record crops of green lima beans, snap beans, and sweet corn are expected.

#### Higher Egg and Milk Production

Egg production during September was 3 percent greater than the previous year as increased production in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western regions more than offset lower output in the North Atlantic and North Central States. The number of layers on farms averaged 2 percent above a year ago and the rate of lay of 16.17 eggs exceeded the 16.01 for September 1960. Milk production in September was 3 percent above a year earlier and 4 percent above the 1950-59 average for the month.

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS UNITED STATES, 1949-61 (1947-49=100)

Year	: All : crops	: Feed 1/: grains	: Hay & : forage	: Food : grains	: Vege- : tables	: Sugar : crops	: Cotton	: Tobacco	: Oil : crops
1949....:	101	103	99	89	100	95	112	98	100
1950....:	97	104	106	83	102	117	70	101	115
1951....:	99	97	110	82	95	93	106	116	106
1952....:	104	103	106	105	96	95	106	112	104
1953....:	103	101	109	96	101	106	115	102	103
1954....:	101	106	108	85	98	118	96	111	116
1955....:	105	112	115	80	102	107	103	109	128
1956....:	106	112	109	84	109	108	93	108	152
1957....:	106	122	122	79	104	124	77	83	147
1958....:	118	135	122	117	108	122	80	86	180
1959....:	117	140	115	93	106	134	102	89	158
1960.2/.	121	142	119	110	107	130	100	96	171
1961 3/.	117	126	113	100	111	150	101	99	203

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in the separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of corn for grain is now forecast at 3.53 billion bushels, up slightly from the September 1 forecast. The 1961 crop for grain is now expected to be about 9 percent less than the record 1960 output as zooming 1961 yields partially offset the 18 percent decline in acreage for harvest. The indicated yield of 60.5 bushels per acre compares with 60.4 bushels a month ago and surpasses the previous record of 54.5 bushels in 1960 by 6 bushels.

September weather was generally favorable for corn. Temperatures were above normal during the first two weeks of the month over the eastern half of the Nation. Corn progressed rapidly toward maturity and was ahead of the average pace by mid-month. Cool, wet weather over most of the Corn Belt slowed drying and delayed the start of harvest. Light frosts in the northern Plains States about September 15 did only slight damage. Killing frosts held off until the last two or three days of September when most of the crop was past the danger point. Growers welcomed the freezing temperatures as an aid in drying the sappy stalks and cobs.

Observations made about October 1 in approximately 1,250 fields in 11 Corn Belt States indicated that 95 percent of the corn was mature or well enough dented to escape serious frost damage. This compares with about 91 percent safe from frost indicated in a similar survey last year and 98 percent for the 1959 crop.

Moisture tests of corn taken from the sample plots in the Corn Belt indicate that the average moisture content of corn classed as mature was 36.8 percent, compared to 36.0 a year earlier and 28.9 in 1959. For well dented corn, the moisture content averaged 40.5 percent for 1961, 42.0 percent for the 1960 crop and 35.5 percent in 1959. Good drying weather during early October would reduce the moisture levels rapidly. Normal weather should enable farmers to harvest the 1961 crop without major problems, although cribbing may be delayed in some areas. Increasing use of artificial drying facilities will further facilitate handling of the crop.

In the Corn Belt, the indicated yield of 65.6 bushels per acre compares to 58.8 bushels last year. Warm early September days brought the crop along rapidly so that progress was slightly ahead of average in the West North Central States, while the crop made up for a late start in the eastern Corn Belt. Heavy rains following Hurricane Carla saturated areas as far north as Iowa and Illinois. Cool weather made drying a slow process and good drying weather will be needed to lower grain and soil moisture so that picking equipment can be used efficiently.

In the Atlantic States, corn made good progress with rains brought by Hurricane Esther benefiting coastal regions. Winds caused some damage which will increase harvesting problems but will have little effect on yields. In the South Central States, most of the corn is mature but picking is being delayed until the more perishable cotton and peanut crops are harvested. Hurricane Carla crashed into east Texas and blew down some unharvested corn. Salvage of the down corn is slow and difficult but dry weather has held sprouting and spoilage to a minimum.



CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Current farm holdings of old corn are the second highest on record. October 1, 1961, corn stocks totaled 569 million bushels for the Nation compared to the record level for farm stored corn of 696 million bushels set in 1949. October 1 corn stocks were a fourth larger than a year earlier and two-thirds greater than the ten-year October 1 average of 335 million bushels. The North Central States held about 93 percent of all farm stored corn.

Corn stocks continued to decline seasonally. Disappearance of corn from farms during the July-September 1961 quarter was a record high of 870 million bushels. The previous record disappearance for the same quarter was 841 million bushels for 1960. The ten-year average disappearance for the July-September quarter is about 626 million bushels.

Above normal rainfall in August and September enabled northern mountain areas to stretch irrigation water supplies and corn production is expected to equal or exceed earlier prospects in most areas.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,211 million bushels, practically the same as the September 1 estimate, but a tenth smaller than 1960. Durum and other spring wheat each increased fractionally over last month, but production of both is sharply below last year. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat at 23.5 bushels is the third highest of record and compares with the average of 19.7 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is estimated at 18.6 million bushels, slightly above last month but only a little more than half the 1960 crop. It is the smallest production since 1954. The yield of 12.2 bushels per acre compares with 20.8 bushels in 1960 and the 10-year average of 13.8 bushels.

Harvest operations came to a close during early September with final outturn equalling earlier expectations in the North Central States and exceeding them in California. Quality of the crop averaged good to excellent as favorable weather prevailed during the bulk of harvest.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production, estimated at 135 million bushels, increased slightly from last month but remained more than a third below the 1960 crop and 42 percent less than average. Moderate gains in Washington and Idaho were nearly offset by declines in Oregon, Colorado, and Wisconsin. The indicated yield of 14.4 bushels per acre harvested is sharply below last year and more than 2 bushels below average.

Harvest of spring wheat in the North Central States came to a close in early September under favorable conditions. The Montana



and Washington acreages were harvested at an early date as hot, dry weather during the growing season hastened maturity. Harvest of acreages located at higher elevations in Colorado, Utah, and Idaho was slowed by frequent rains and some snow during September. Some Utah and Idaho acreage still remains to be harvested as late September snow flattened a considerable part of the standing grain. It will probably be harvested but may be of reduced quality.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of all wheat on farms October 1 totaled 454,139,000 bushels, 17 percent less than a year earlier and 6 percent below the 10-year average. The record was 643,550,000 bushels in 1958. The reduced holdings this year result partly from the small crop in spring wheat States where October 1 stocks are usually large. Recent prices have been relatively high which may have accelerated marketings.

Compared with a year ago, stocks are lower in all the major producing States. Kansas farm storages held 89 million bushels for first place, compared with 98 million on October 1, 1960. In Montana, farm storages held 52 million bushels as against 67 million a year ago. North Dakota farm stocks were placed at 50 million bushels, less than half the 102 million on hand a year earlier.

October 1 stocks on farms are equal to 37.5 percent of the 1961 production. A year ago about 40 percent of the 1960 crop was still on farms and the 10-year average for the data is about 44 percent.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1961 are estimated at 844 million bushels, 12 percent less than the 958 million bushels on farms a year earlier, and nearly a fifth below the 10-year October 1 average. The important North Central States accounted for 84 percent of the Nation's farm stocks, compared with 86 percent a year earlier. October 1 farm stocks were below last year in all States in this region except Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Larger stocks in these States are partly due to increased production this year. Stocks in the South Atlantic region were above those of last October due to larger holdings in the Carolinas and Georgia. All other regions of the Nation had smaller farm stocks than a year earlier although stocks in Tennessee, Oklahoma, Idaho, and California were significantly above the amount on hand October 1, 1960. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter totaled 416 million bushels, slightly below the 420-million-bushels disappearance for the same quarter in 1960.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects dropped about 1.5 percent during September but are still at a record high. The October 1 estimate of 710 million bushels is 27 percent above last year, 22 percent above 1958 the previous high, and 82 percent above average. This large production is the result of both the highest acreage of record and record high yields per acre. The U. S. yield of 26.2 bushels per acre compares with 23.6 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 21.4 bushels per acre.

September weather was relatively favorable for soybeans although there were some dry spots which lowered yields slightly. Some areas had too much rainfall which slowed maturity and hampered harvesting operations. Most of the crop remained to be harvested on October 1 but there is no longer danger of extensive frost damage.

The heavy producing North Central area shows a small decrease from last month although most States still show record or near record yields per acre. Ohio indicates a gain of one bushel per acre over a month ago and is the only North Central State to report an increase. Other States show the same yield or declines of from one-half to two bushels per acre. The Ohio crop was about one-fifth combined by October 1. Harvesting in Indiana, where rains in northern parts of the State caused some delay, was just becoming active by October 1. Combining in Illinois was slowed by wet fields in late September and early October with harvest about four-tenths complete by October 3. Some reports in that State indicate yields on early harvested fields were less than expected, with beans small and test weights light. In Minnesota about 95 percent of the acreage had shed leaves by October 1 and about 10 percent was already harvested. This is about the same percentage as harvested in Iowa where combining has been limited due to wet fields. Heavy rains in Missouri also restricted harvest with only about 6 percent harvested by the end of September, compared with 36 percent last year. A sizable percent of the Missouri crop was reported still green on October 1.

In the South Atlantic area, conditions remained relatively favorable although there was a slight decline in Maryland and Virginia due to dry weather during September. Georgia showed an increase while there was no change for other States in the area. The South Central States showed a decline from a month earlier due to a drop in Louisiana and in Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area. In Arkansas, moisture supplies were deficient during September in central, east central, and northeastern sections. The dry weather hurt yield prospects in some important counties although rain at the end of the month benefited late beans. The crop is about two weeks late in Arkansas with harvest of early varieties underway by October 1. Prospects improved slightly in Kentucky and Alabama while other States in the area showed no change from the favorable conditions a month ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 1.6 million bushels, compared with 3.4 million bushels a year earlier. The record for October 1 was 17.1 million bushels in 1959. The 10-year average for October 1 farm stocks is 4.1 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 9.9 million bushels. This compares with the record high disappearance of 38.4 million bushels for the corresponding quarter a year ago. Movement of soybeans from farms this year was relatively high for the January-June period due to favorable prices. Stocks on farms in the major producing States are well below a year ago except in Ohio where stocks were about the same as a year earlier.



**BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS:** On October 1, there were 232 million bushels of barley stored on the Nation's farms, 17 percent below the 281 million bushels on hand a year earlier, but 5 percent above the October 1 average of 221 million bushels. This year's lower stock level reflects the smaller 1961 crop.

North Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota, with nearly two-fifths of the October 1 stocks, normally have the largest concentration of farm stored barley. Stocks in these States and in South Dakota and Colorado are substantially below last year. Kansas and California have significantly larger holdings than on October 1, 1960. Disappearance during the July-September quarter this year was 212 million bushels, 11 million bushels more than the same period in 1960.

**RYE STOCKS ON FARMS:** Rye stored on farms October 1 is placed at 13,739,000 bushels, 23 percent under the 17,817,000 bushels on hand a year earlier but slightly above the October 1 average. Disappearance of rye from farm storages during the July-September quarter of 1961 was 16,620,000 bushels, about the same as in those months last year. October 1 farm stocks were 53 percent of the 1961 production compared with 55 percent of 1960 production a year earlier and the October 1 average of 57 percent.

Most of the farm stored rye is in the northern Great Plains States. An estimated 2,147,000 bushels are on North Dakota farms followed by South Dakota with 2,076,000 bushels and Nebraska with 1,548,000 bushels. These 3 States account for 42 percent of the U. S. total.

**FLAXSEED:** Production of flaxseed is estimated at 21.4 million bushels, up 2 percent from the September 1 estimate but 30 percent below the 1960 crop of 30.4 million bushels and 40 percent below the 10-year average. With the exception of 1959, when production was 21,237,000 bushels, the current crop appears to be the smallest since 1939. The largest crop of record was 54,803,000 bushels in 1948. The yield per acre for harvest, at 7.8 bushels, compares with 9.1 bushels last year and the average of 8.3 bushels per acre. Yields are turning out slightly better than expected in Minnesota and South Dakota. Elsewhere yield estimates were unchanged from last month. Yields were disappointingly low throughout much of drought stricken western North Dakota but ranged from fair to good in the eastern part.

Harvest is completed except in eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota where rainy weather during September delayed combining and caused some deterioration to flax in the swath. In the latest area of the Red River Valley, up to half remained to be combined by October 1.

Freezing temperatures in late September followed by clear weather the first week of October speeded up combining of the late acreage.

**FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS:** Stocks of flaxseed on farms October 1 are estimated at 8.4 million bushels, the lowest for that date since records were started in 1947 and less than half the average holdings.

Weather permitted the rapid harvest of the earlier maturing acreage but mid-September rains and the lack of a killing frost until late September



left considerable late acreage still unharvested by October 1. About 6 percent of the North Dakota acreage was still in the swath and an additional 6 percent was standing as of October 3. Minnesota reports about one-half of the acreage remaining for harvest in the important northwest area. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is forecast at 478 million bushels, 21 percent below the record 608 million bushels produced last year. This indicated production is slightly below the September 1 forecast, largely due to lower yield prospects in Nebraska. Expected production in other major States remained unchanged from a month ago. Production prospects also declined during September in Missouri, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, but improved in Kentucky, Mississippi, Colorado, and Arizona. The indicated yield per acre of 43.9 bushels is 4 bushels above the previous high of last year.

In Texas, production prospects continue excellent. Outside of the Plains areas, only a few scattered fields remain to be harvested. Combining is well along in the Low Plains and about a third done in the High Plains. The bulk of the High Plains acreage is mature or nearly mature and there is little danger of frost damage. Cool, wet weather during September delayed maturity of sorghum in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. Frosts during the month caused some damage in Nebraska, but were not severe enough to completely stop growth in Kansas.

With about a fifth of the Oklahoma crop harvested by October 1, progress of harvest there was more than two weeks behind last year. Combining was just getting underway in Kansas and only a few Nebraska fields had been harvested by October 1. Nearly all areas of South Dakota have had a killing frost but most of the acreage matured safely and frosts resulted in only minor damage. About a tenth of the South Dakota acreage has been harvested. In Colorado, cold, wet weather during September delayed maturity. Frost occurred late in the month but caused little damage as most of the acreage had passed the susceptible stage. Prospects are excellent in New Mexico, Arizona and California. Harvest continues but is slow in some areas of California as farmers wait for the grain to dry. Some late acreage in New Mexico is still subject to frost damage. In the Southeast, sorghum made generally good progress during September and harvest of early fields has started in many localities.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 amounted to a record 31.2 million bushels compared with 22.7 million bushels a year earlier and the October 1 average of 7.3 million. These stocks represent 5.1 percent of the 1960 production, up considerably from the 4.1 percent carried over last year from the 1959 crop. The Commodity Credit Corporation resale program accounted for two-thirds of these October 1 stocks.

Over 80 percent of these farm stocks were in the North Central States with more than half of the U. S. total in Nebraska. Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter was 21.2 million bushels, compared with the record disappearance for the quarter of 21.5 million bushels a year earlier.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 54.7 million bags (100 pounds equivalent), declining 3.5 percent from the September 1 forecast, largely because of Hurricane Carla. Yields for all States except Texas remained the same as a month earlier. Texas shows a 15 percent drop in yield that reduced the U. S. average to 3,424 pounds, still equal to the highest of record. The October 1 production forecast is almost identical with the 1960 crop but a tenth larger than average.

In the Southern area, a crop of 40.8 million bags is in prospect, 2 million bags below last month and slightly below last year's 41.1 million bags. Yield prospects in Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana continued at record high levels with record-equalling yields expected in Mississippi. Texas yields dropped sharply as much of the rice acreage took the full impact of Hurricane Carla with most serious losses occurring through shattering. Rice was down badly in Texas and in limited areas in Louisiana and Arkansas, but unusually favorable weather following "Carla" minimized water damage and permitted rapid progress of harvest. Harvest was active throughout the area though later than usual. The harvest was more than three-fourths complete in Louisiana, more than half finished in Texas, and just getting underway in Arkansas and Mississippi.

The California crop is about two weeks later than last year due to cool September weather but harvest is expected to be in full swing by mid-October. A record yield is still in prospect, although strong winds in early September caused extensive lodging that will make harvesting more difficult.

PEANUTS: Peanut production is estimated at 1,742 million pounds, based on October 1 conditions. This is 1.5 percent below September 1, as lower yield prospects in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas more than offset higher yields in the Southwest area. A yield of 1,230 pounds per acre is in prospect, 18 pounds below last month but second only to the record high yield produced last year.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, production is now estimated at 510 million pounds, down about 3 percent from the September 1 estimate. Hot weather during early September reduced prospects and corn root worm damage became more apparent when the unusually late digging began. Rainy weather and wet fields have slowed digging, but harvest is expected to become general when weather permits.

As harvest progressed in the Southeast area, yields were somewhat lower than expected earlier. Prospects were unchanged in Alabama and South Carolina but were down in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. Frequent rains during late August and early September damaged the crop in Georgia and slowed harvest. Showery weather also slowed harvest and caused some damage to the early runner crop in Alabama. However, clear, hot weather prevailed during the last half of September and digging and threshing progressed at a fast rate.

In the Southwest area yields were somewhat higher than expected last month as prospects improved in Texas and New Mexico but were lower in Oklahoma.



Dry areas developed in north Texas and Oklahoma during late August but soaking rains during September relieved this situation. Harvest of the early south Texas crop is complete with excellent yields.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects improved in all producing areas during September. The October 1 estimate, at 19.2 million bags (100 pounds clean basis), is 4 percent above the September 1 forecast, 7 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The large production is the result of exceptionally high yields. The indicated yield of 1,365 pounds per acre is 5 percent above the previous high of 1,297 pounds in 1959 and compared with 1,252 pounds per acre harvested from the 1960 crop.

The Northeast bean area shows a substantial increase over a month ago. New York received warm, dry weather and the crop matured under favorable conditions. More than one-fourth of the crop had been harvested by the end of September with high yields and good quality. Harvesting of the Michigan Pea Bean (Navy) crop made good progress after some wet weather early in September. By September 25, four-fifths of the crop had been combined. Later rains delayed harvest for a few days and when resumed, beans had a high moisture content and "pick" was running high. Colored beans in Michigan are grown on the west side of the State where rains have been heaviest. Only about three-fifths of this crop was harvested by October 1.

In the Northwest bean area, yield prospects improved in Nebraska, Montana, and Washington, while no change was reported in Wyoming and Idaho. The Pinto area shows a slight increase over a month ago. Decreases in Kansas and Utah were more than offset by a slight gain in Colorado and an increase in New Mexico. In southwest Colorado, frost in early September caused little loss of production but there has been considerable loss in quality. Northern Colorado has had wet weather and reports indicate that by October 1 about 30 percent of the beans were still in the shock.

In California, September weather was favorable for development and maturing of the dry bean crop. The crop is later than usual with fall development offsetting much of the earlier heat damage to late beans. Large and Baby Limas indicate no change from last month. Other beans are slightly above a month ago, largely because of an increase in Pinks and California Blackeyes.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 35,219,000 pounds, 23 percent below last year and 28 percent below average. Except in Oregon, the crop is not turning out as well as estimated earlier in the season. Idaho finished harvest about September 20 with hops showing a minimum of wind damage. Hot weather early in the growing season hurt the yields on Early Clusters. In Washington high winds early in September not only blew down some yards but cause considerable wind damage, characterized by "red hops." A light frost on September 22 caused no significant damage since most of the acreage was already picked. Nearly all of Oregon's hops were harvested by September 15, and yields turned out better than both last year and the average. Below average yields in California are attributed to early season hot weather which slowed vine growth and brought on early bloom. Wind damage and red spider infestation were also problems during 1961.



APPLES: The indicated production of 125,225,000 bushels for the Nation's commercial apple crop increased only slightly during the month. Lower production prospects in Washington, Oregon, and North Carolina about offset increased prospects in New England, New Jersey, and Colorado. Damage from Hurricane Esther was relatively minor, although locally severe in some orchards in southern New England and New Jersey. The indicated crop of 125.2 million bushels is 15 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

Production in the Eastern States is now indicated at 64,730,000 bushels, 22 percent above last year and 24 percent above average. In the North Atlantic States, color was generally slow to develop and picking was delayed in some areas while waiting for color to develop. Fruit has generally sized well, although it is not up to earlier expectations in all cases. In New York State, the largest producer of apples this year, the crop is running well above last year in the Hudson Valley and Lake Ontario areas, but well below in the Champlain Valley. However, the crop there now appears larger than it did earlier. In the South Atlantic States, sizing was generally not up to expectations, but has turned out well for many varieties. Some cracking and lack of finish was reported from Hurricane Esther's rains. In Virginia, prospects for Red Delicious decreased as sizes turned out smaller than usual, but increased prospects for Golden Delicious and other varieties are expected to offset this. Picking of Yorks for processing has begun and harvest for fresh market will start in early October. The outturn of this variety in the important Winchester area will have much to do with setting the final production for the State.

In the Central States, production prospects at 26,445,000 bushels are only slightly changed from a month ago. A crop this size would be 12 percent above 1960 and 25 percent above average. Development of color and size was also a problem in this section, but rains in the last half of September improved these prospects. In Michigan, the most important apple State in this area, McIntosh apples didn't color as well as desired. Size was not up to other years but is considered good. Hail, which occurred north of Grand Rapids on September 22, may require some salvaging operations. In Illinois, size and color were reported as good with the exception of scattered reports of hail and scab damage.

Prospective production in the Western States is now set at 34,050,000 bushels, down about one percent from the September 1 forecast. It is still 6 percent above last year, although 11 percent below average. In Washington, September weather was good for coloring. There is a light crop of Red and Standard Delicious, but size range is good and the color is the best of recent years. Size and color of Golden Delicious are excellent. The Winesap crop is heavy numerically, but sizes are small. Color, as with other varieties, is excellent. In Oregon, Newtowns are the only important variety that hasn't sized and colored normally. In California, weather in coastal areas in September was ideal for coloring. Dry land orchards in this area report small sized fruit. Harvest is about complete in the Watsonville and Sebastopol areas, although some delivery for processing is continuing.

PEACHES: The 1961 peach crop is now estimated at 77.7 million bushels, slightly larger than estimated last month, 5 percent larger than last year, and 23 percent above average. Increases over last year occurred in the West, the South Atlantic, and North Central States, while production decreased elsewhere.

Excluding California Clingstones, which are used mostly for canning, production is estimated at 50 million bushels, only slightly larger than the 1960 crop but 23 percent above the average. Harvest in all areas is now through for all practical purposes, though some scattered picking continued as of October 1, mostly in the northeastern States.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 27.7 million bushels, only slightly larger than that estimated last month, and 24 percent above average. Harvest is now through with a better crop than expected earlier, due in part to improved sizing of late fruit.

PEARS: The October 1 forecast for the pear crop in the United States is placed at 26,821,000 bushels, up slightly from that of last month and last year, but 8 percent below average. Production in the Pacific Coast States, where nearly 90 percent of the crop is grown, is up 5 percent from last year while production in other States remained about the same. Both Bartletts and other varieties in the area showed a slight increase over last year.

Virtually all Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States have been harvested. In California, quality and size of Bartletts have been very good, with the exception of some hail and frost-marked fruit. The crop turned out slightly better than originally estimated in the Hood River and Medford districts of Oregon.

Except for a few Winter Nelis in California and a few late orchards in the Medford district of Oregon, harvest of varieties other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States has been completed. Oregon harvest was expected to be finished by October 5. In California, size and quality have been generally good. A large percentage of jumbo fruit developed in the Hood River area of Oregon, while at Medford fruit sized normally with general absence of any damage. In Washington, harvest started and finished earlier than usual. Fruit generally failed to size as well as expected.

In other producing States, harvest in Michigan was well underway by late September. Hurricane Carla caused some fruit drop in Texas where picking will continue into mid-October. Harvest in most other States has been completed, except for a few late orchards.

GRAPES: The total United States grape crop, as of October 1, is forecast at 3,230,230 tons, slightly above last month, 8 percent above the 1960 crop, and 10 percent above average. This year's crop, as currently estimated is the third largest crop of record, exceeded only in 1951 and 1955 with 1951 the record.



The California estimate is unchanged from last month at 2,950,000 tons, 10 percent above 1960 and 9 percent above the 10-year average. Increases were noted chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Washington and more than offset reductions last month in Ohio, Michigan, and Arkansas.

California raisin variety grape production is estimated at 1,950,000 tons, 20 percent above last year, and 25 percent above average. Harvest of grapes for natural raisins is completed with dehydrator grape harvest well along. The harvest of raisin varieties for wine use is in progress with wineries operating at full capacity. Yields are heavy. However, sugar content is down some from previous crops. Total crush tonnage is expected to be heavy. The annual October survey of raisin production, issued October 2, 1961, shows a total natural raisin crop of 216,000 tons compared to 178,400 tons for 1960, up 21 percent. The 1961 harvest by varieties is: Thompson Seedless, 208,000 tons; Muscat, 3,900 tons; Zante Currant, 3,400 tons; and Sultanas, 700 tons. Total acreage harvested for natural production is estimated at 110,000 acres. The drying season was good with no rain damage. Wine variety grape production is estimated at 500,000 tons, 2 percent below last year. Harvest is progressing well with tonnage crushed to date a little below that of last year. The table variety crop, estimated at 500,000 tons, is 11 percent below last year. Shipments to date are below previous years due in part to a late harvest. Quality of Emperors is down because of slow coloring. Tokays are in good supply and Ribiers are still being harvested.

The Washington crop at 51,000 tons is one of the better crops in recent years. Sugar content is high and quality good. Harvest started in mid-September with volume movement by the 24th. The New York crop, estimated at 125,000 tons, is 2 percent above last year. The main harvest of Concord is expected to take place in mid-October.

CITRUS: The 1961-62 crop of Early, Mid-season, and Navel oranges is estimated at 64.8 million boxes, 3 percent greater than last year, 1 percent above average, and about the same as the 1959-60 crop. Florida accounts for most of the increase although Arizona and Louisiana also expect larger crops than last year. Production in Florida is forecast at 54 million boxes, 3 million more than last year with Temple oranges up 1 million boxes and other Early and Mid-season oranges up 2 million boxes. In California, however, the Navel orange forecast of 8 million boxes is 1 million boxes below last year and not quite half as large as the 1958-59 crop.

Florida's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 45 million boxes, about one-fourth larger than both last year and average. This gives Florida a prospective total crop of 99 million boxes, up 12.3 million boxes from last year. A 20 percent increase over last year in the Texas Valencia prospects more than offsets the 5 percent decline expected for Early and Mid-season varieties. Because the California Valencia crop is not estimated until December, there is no indication of California's total orange crop. A total orange crop larger than last year and above average is in prospect for Florida, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana.

Production of Grapefruit in the United States (excluding California "Other Areas") is estimated at 45.2 million boxes, nearly 8 percent larger than last year and 9 percent above average. A larger crop than last year is in prospect for Florida, Arizona, and California's Desert Valleys, but in Texas the crop is expected to be about 4 percent below last year.

Arizona expects its largest Lemon crop estimated at 1.4 million boxes, more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times last year's small crop. The California lemon crop will not be forecast until November 1.

Florida expects its largest crop of Tangelos--estimated at 800,000 boxes, up 300,000 boxes from last year. Production of Tangerines in Florida is forecast at 3.8 million boxes, 22 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. A near average crop of Limes is expected in Florida with production estimated at 330,000 boxes.

Weather conditions in Florida were rather erratic from the time of bloom to October 1. An extremely dry period followed by rains caused citrus trees to bloom from February through September, showing three different sets of fruit. A late September count of fruit on trees showed that most of the late bloom (May-June) had set fruit and was still on the trees, but very little fruit from the July-August bloom remained. At this time, the late bloom of May and June accounts for about 6 or 7 percent of the grapefruit and 8 to 10 percent of the oranges on the trees. However, the very late bloom of July and August accounts for about one percent of the fruit on trees according to the September count, and based on past experience such fruit will probably lack size and weight when mature. Of the total estimated crop, these late blooms (May-August) could contribute about 8 to 9 million boxes of oranges and 1.5 to 2.0 million boxes of grapefruit. As of October 1, soil moisture supplies were low. Size and maturity of fruit from the regular bloom (February-March) is well ahead of last year but harvest has been slow. Movement of grapefruit began about September 10, but oranges are not expected to be harvested in volume until the end of October.

Hot weather during June hurt the California Navel oranges and caused a heavy droppage of fruit. Soil moisture supplies were depleted rapidly during the summer months. Grapefruit have a relatively light set this season but the fruit is well distributed on the trees, and sizing of the fruit is about normal. Harvest of new crop lemons in the Desert districts is in progress and will begin in Central California the last half of October.

Losses to the Texas citrus crop as the result of Hurricane Carla appear to be no more than 10 percent. High winds blew off fruit, and bruised and damaged fruit continued to fall through the remainder of September. Losses were heaviest in older groves with grapefruit hurt more than oranges and small fruit showing a heavier loss than large fruit. Willacy County had the heaviest loss. There was no significant tree losses since the hurricane passed about 175 miles north of the main citrus area. Oranges are being picked but volume will be light during the first half of October.



Louisiana oranges are somewhat smaller than usual, the result of a heavy set and a dry spell. Satsumas are expected to be ready for harvest by mid-October.

CRANBERRIES: Prospects for cranberries increased during the past month with production now estimated at 1,224,000 barrels, 2 percent more than a month ago but 9 percent below last year. Massachusetts is the only cranberry State expecting a crop smaller than last year and average.

Harvest of Massachusetts cranberries was delayed because unseasonably warm weather in September slowed coloring of the berries. Rains which accompanied Hurricane Esther also interfered with harvest but built up water supplies needed for frost protection. By the end of September about half the crop had been harvested. New Jersey growers were also late starting their harvest because berries were slow coloring. Berries are well distributed over the vines.

Harvest of Washington cranberries started September 22, which is earlier than usual. The bulk of the harvest got underway the week of October 2. Oregon berries have sized and colored well but in the Bandon area fire-worm damage is heavier than usual.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The October 1 production forecast of plums totals 91,500 tons, up 500 tons from the September 1 forecast, 3 percent larger than 1960, and 6 percent above average. Improved conditions in Michigan account for the increase. Harvest in California has been through for some time, and estimated production remains unchanged.

The prune crop is now estimated at 410,500 tons, 1 percent larger than a month ago. The crop in the Willamette Valley in Oregon where harvest is complete, turned out better than expected earlier. In California, the estimate remains unchanged from a month ago at 138,000 tons (dried basis). Harvest has been completed in all districts. Early fruit had a heavy dry-away, and substandard tonnage is expected to be above average due to sun-burn damage in June, and later cracking. These substandards are considered edible for manufacture. Later prunes were generally meaty and of excellent quality. Harvest was about completed in both Washington and Idaho by October 1. The Idaho crop was less than expected earlier.

PECANS: The October 1 production forecast is for a record crop of 229 million pounds, down slightly from the estimate last month, but 22 percent larger than last year and 50 percent above the average. Losses from Hurricane Carla were limited largely to Texas and Oklahoma. Hurricane losses decreased production prospects in these two States; in South Carolina excessive drop from insect damage and limb breakage from heavy fruit set curtailed production. Altogether, these losses offset the improved conditions in Florida, Georgia and Louisiana. In other States, the production outlook remains the same as last month, generally well above the crop last year.

The crop continues in generally good condition in the Southern States although damage from scab, mildew, and other diseases has been reported. There continue to be frequent reports of limbs breaking under the heavy

set of nuts in South Carolina and Georgia. The crop is about mature in south Alabama and light harvest is expected by mid-October. In Oklahoma, yields are expected to be good in a limited number of groves. The set was poor this spring and hail, wind, and insects have all taken a toll. In Texas, in addition to loss of nuts, some trees were blown down and considerable breakage of limbs occurred.

ALMONDS: California production of almonds is estimated at 70,000 tons, 32 percent above the 1960 crop and 61 percent above average. Harvest is nearly complete in all areas and the crop is picking out to good quality. Mite damage has been minor.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 10,630 tons, 19 percent above last year's crop and 34 percent above the 10-year average. Harvest is in full swing with good weather prevailing. Sizes are below previous years, however quality appears to be about normal.

WALNUTS: The 1961 crop of walnuts for California and Oregon is estimated at 75,800 tons, 4 percent above last year's crop and 4 percent above average. The California crop at 70,000 tons is slightly below last season's production but 5 percent above average. Harvest is well along in early varieties with Paynes picking out a little better than expected. Sunburn damage early in the growing season is not too serious in early varieties. Sizes are a little below that of previous seasons. Harvest of Oregon's crop is progressing well under good weather conditions. Quality of in-shell nuts is good, with sizes better than recent years.

AVOCADOS: The 1961-62 avocado crop in Florida is estimated at 4,400 tons more than twice last season's short crop, but less than half the 10-year average. In California, the bloom of Fuerte avocados began early and extended over a longer period than usual. A light set is in evidence following last season's heavy crop. Off-bloom Fuerte harvest has been light. Sizes have been good but the fruit has been slow to mature. Harvest of Fuerte and other fall and winter varieties has just begun.

FIGS: California fig harvest is about complete. Cull-out of substandard figs is expected to be above that of last season because of heavy sunburn damage to the crop in June.

OLIVES: The harvest of California olives for canning began in Central Valley areas during later September. The crop generally has made good growth and a large percentage of the crop is expected to go for canning. Considerable top working of Mission trees to Ascolano, Manzanillo, and Sevillano varieties has been done in recent years and shifts in production by varieties will be noted this season.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine crop is expected to be record large. Pack-out reports indicate a crop almost one-fifth above 1960. Harvest has been completed with peak movement occurring later this season than in previous years.



POTATOES: Production of the 1961 crop of fall potatoes is placed at 193,707,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the September 1 estimate and 11 percent above 1960. Weather conditions varied widely during the month. The weather was generally favorable for development, but unfavorable in some areas for early harvest. Improvement in prospects during September occurred in many States. However, the increases in Maine and Colorado and a larger fall crop because of late harvest in Long Island more than offset declines in North Dakota, upstate New York, Ohio and Nebraska.

Prospective production in the eight eastern fall States is placed at 64,051,000 hundredweight, up 1,471,000 from a month ago and 1,696,000 over 1960. In the nine Central States, a crop of 44,437,000 hundredweight is in prospect, down 652,000 hundredweight from a month ago and 1,050,000 below 1960. For the nine Western States, the estimate is 85,219,000 hundredweight, 689,000 hundredweight above last month and 18,019,000 above last year's crop.

Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for late growth in the eight eastern fall States, except in upstate New York where a shortage of soil moisture developed. In Maine, wet fields have interfered with harvest. About three-fourths of the crop in Maine was top-killed artificially by mid-September. A heavy frost on September 30 stopped all top growth. By the end of September, about two-fifths of the acreage had been harvested, compared with better than two-thirds during the favorable fall harvest season in 1960. The combination of excessive moisture and high temperatures during late August and early September promoted rapid growth of tubers. In southern New England States, rains have delayed harvest, but the delay is not serious to date. A larger proportion than usual of the Long Island potato crop will be harvested after October 1 this year. This late harvest has increased the tonnage of the late crop on the Island. Hurricane Esther brought heavy rains but did little damage to potatoes. In upstate New York, rainfall was below normal in September. While tubers have sized normally, they did not size as expected a month earlier. Harvest in Pennsylvania started in mid-September and by the end of the month was quite general. A nice quality crop is expected.

The effects of the drought in the Red River Valley still dominated the picture in the nine Central States. In the Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota, yields are showing large variation, depending on the amount of rainfall received during the growing season. General rainfall in early September was beneficial to late acreage. Freezing temperatures in late September stopped growth, but should assist in the harvest. Harvest is about 10 days late with about one-third of the crop under cover by the end of September. With favorable weather during the first week of October, growers should be making excellent progress in harvesting the crop. In Ohio, harvest of the crop was well underway with probably half the acreage dug by October 1. Most of the fall crop in Indiana is going into storage. Frequent rains have hampered the harvest. Harvesting got underway in Michigan by October 1, a little later than usual. In Wisconsin, yields are spotty and quality varies widely among areas. Harvest was slow during September, mainly because of excessive moisture. In Nebraska, a hard freeze the last week of the month stopped growth and prevented proper sizing on some of the late acreage.

In Montana, harvest is well underway. Yields are turning out much better than expected. In Idaho, frosts were reported at the high elevations about mid-September and occurred in all areas in late September. Harvest has been delayed by above normal to excessive precipitation. Quality of the crop varies widely, even within the same areas. The effect on quality of curtailed irrigation water and August heat is probably more than thought earlier. The damage from the early September freeze in Colorado was not as large as expected a month ago and was offset by favorable September moisture. Harvest in the San Luis Valley is behind schedule. In Washington, yields are good but quality may be a limiting factor. In Oregon, the extremely favorable weather during September added considerable tonnage to the crop. Harvest in the Klamath area of Oregon and Tulelake area of California started about the first week of September but did not become general until late September. Harvest in the Stockton-Delta area of California should start about mid-October.

The production of the 1961 late summer crop is placed at 34,614,000 hundredweight, 2 percent below last month's forecast and less than 1 percent above the 1960 estimate. Most of the change in production from last month is the result of less than the average proportion of the Long Island acreage being harvested by October 1.

Only 9,200 acres of the Long Island acreage was dug this year by September 30, or 2,800 acres less than indicated on July 1. Because of the dull market, less than one-half of the New Jersey acreage was harvested by October 1, compared to about three-quarters for the past three seasons. Harvest in the other late summer States was nearly completed by the end of September.

The total 1961 potato crop (all seasonal groups) is now estimated at 279,314,000 hundredweight, up about one million from the September 1 figure and 22 million hundredweight above the 1960 crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: The October 1 estimate of sweetpotatoes places 1961 production at 15,056,000 hundredweight. This is one percent below the September 1 forecast and 4 percent below the 1960 crop. Weather conditions were generally favorable for developing and harvesting sweetpotatoes although dry weather early in the month in some areas and excessive rainfall in Louisiana prevented maximum sizing. In New Jersey, very few growers had started to harvest by October 1. General digging is expected the first week of October and should continue until the first week of November. In Maryland, harvest in the Wicomico area got underway about mid-month. About one-third of the Eastern Shore acreage in Virginia was harvested by October 1. Very light rainfall was recorded in the area until late in the month. Vine growth in North Carolina has been good and harvest is well underway in the Coastal Plains. In Georgia, harvest was at its peak on the first of the month. Rainfall in Tennessee and Arkansas was limited during early September and prospects are below a month earlier. In Louisiana, about one-third of the crop is dug. Late plantings are generally grassy and rainfall has been excessive for maximum development. Sweetpotato harvest in Texas continues to furnish light supplies. Heaviest movement is expected throughout October with some digging into November.



TOBACCO: Combined production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 2,005 million pounds as of October 1, about 8 million pounds more than expected a month earlier. Increases in the burley outlook--coupled with slightly higher prospects for cigar tobaccos, fire-cured, and some dark air-cured types--more than offset small declines indicated for flue-cured and Southern Maryland. Poundage forecast for the current season is the largest since 1956, 3 percent above production last year, but 2 percent below the 1950-59 average.

For all tobacco, a combined average yield of 1,717 pounds per acre is indicated--the highest yield of record--compared with 1,703 pounds realized in 1960, the previous high.

Weather during September was generally favorable for harvesting. By the month's end, barning of flue-cured was virtually complete and over 90 percent of the burley crop was in sheds. Harvest of other types was either finished or nearly so. Conditions during the latter part of the month were almost ideal for curing.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,259 million pounds, is about 1 million below the forecast a month ago. Poundage at this level is nearly 1 percent above production in 1960 and the largest since 1956. The crop averaged 1,270 million pounds during the 1950-59 period. The combined average yield expected from brightleaf types, at 1,804 pounds per acre, is only 4 pounds short of last year's record of 1,808 pounds.

Burley is forecast at 530 million pounds--up nearly 8 million pounds from a month earlier. Improvement in the crop during September virtually erased the losses sustained during August because of excessive rain and numerous local hail storms. Production totaled 485 million pounds in 1960 and averaged 543 million from 1950 through 1959. For the burley belt, an all-time high average yield of 1,684 pounds is indicated this season. Last year's yield averaged around 1,639 pounds.

A 32.3-million-pound crop is estimated for Maryland tobacco, a drop of about 1 million pounds from September 1. The 10-year average production is 37.5 million. A yield of about 850 pounds per acre is indicated for type 32.

The outlook for fire-cured stands at 53.3 million pounds--up about 900,000 pounds from a month earlier. Each individual type contributed to the increase in overall poundage. Current prospects compare with 45.4 million pounds produced in 1960 and the 10-year average of 57.0 million. Reports from growers indicate a record-high yield of 1,513 pounds per acre.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-37, is estimated at 22.6 million pounds and compares with 22.3 million indicated on September 1. The present estimate is about 13 percent above 1960 but a fifth below average. A 1,456-pound yield is in prospect which, if realized, will be the second highest of record.

Cigar filler poundage, estimated at 60.6 million pounds, is up from 60.2 million indicated on September 1. Improved prospects in the Miami Valley area

of Ohio accounted for all of the increase as the outlook for poundage remained unchanged in the Lancaster section of Pennsylvania. Last year, filler production totaled 59.3 million pounds while the 10-year average stands at 54.6 million pounds. The combined average yield expected for filler this season is placed at 1,712 pounds, ranking second only to the average of 1,730 pounds made in 1959.

Cigar binder production is placed at 27.7 million pounds. Overall binder poundage is up fractionally from September 1 by virtue of improved prospects in the Connecticut Valley. No change was recorded in the outlook for Wisconsin types. Total production of binder is set at 29.3 million pounds for 1960 and at 41.6 million for the 1950-59 average. An average yield of 1,597 pounds per acre is estimated for the current season.

Cigar wrapper leaf from the 1961 crop is expected to weigh about 18.9 million pounds. Total production reached a record 21.0 million pounds last year compared with the average of 16.3 million. This year's yield is estimated at 1,402 pounds per acre.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 18,780,000 tons as of October 1--90,000 tons more than indicated a month earlier. This production is 14 percent above last year and 10 percent above the previous record of 17,015,000 tons in 1959. A decrease in yield prospects in California during September was more than offset by increases in Ohio, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

Harvest operations got underway at the end of September in most areas. In the eastern States, adequate moisture and cooler temperatures were favorable for development. A hard freeze on September 28 terminated growth in Minnesota. September rains saved the crop for many farmers in South Dakota where irrigation water was depleted by late August. The Nebraska crop is turning out better than anticipated earlier. Beets have sized well and a good sugar content was reported; factories are open and processing is underway.

In Idaho, cool nights and frequent frosts were favorable and rains softened the soil for good digging. Harvest in Colorado started at about the normal date but progress is only fair thus far. Beets in Utah showed marked improvement as a result of timely rains and cool temperatures. Harvest is in full swing in the Western States. In the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California both yield and sugar content are reported low this year due to extensive damage from mosaic and virus yellows, nematodes, and a prolonged period of 100-degree temperatures.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in Continental United States is estimated at 9,302,000 tons, unchanged from the forecast of the past two months. This record production is 20 percent above last year. Damage to Louisiana cane from Hurricane Carla was confined mostly to slanting which will cause difficulty in harvesting. However, virtually all of the crop will be harvested. Harvest is expected to begin about October 10.



HAY: Production of all kinds of hay is estimated at 113 million tons--4 percent less than 1960 tonnage but 2 percent above average. Production of hay on acres diverted from the Soil Bank or the Feed Grain program, as authorized in disaster-designated areas, is not included in the hay production estimate. The prospective outturn increased in all regions during September, largely due to an extended growing season and favorable harvesting weather. The North Central region made the largest improvement during the month as late cuttings turned out better than earlier expectations. Nebraska and the Dakotas were the only States in this heavy producing area to show a decline from a month ago.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now estimated at 65.0 million tons, compared with the September 1 forecast of 63.1 million. This crop is expected to fall 3 percent below last year's production but is 16 percent above average. Production prospects increased during the month in all regions except the North Atlantic, where dry weather in parts of Pennsylvania reduced growth and lowered yields of late cuttings. Production in the North Central States was up nearly 1.5 million tons and accounted for more than four-fifths of the increase in the national total.

The lespedeza hay crop showed a one percent decline during September and is now estimated at 3.6 million tons. This is 5 percent below last year and 28 percent below average. Unfavorable weather in Arkansas and Tennessee reduced yields in these late-harvesting States and accounted for most of the decline.

PASTURES: Condition of pastures continued much better than usual through September in most of the Nation. Reported condition on October 1 was 83 percent of normal--5 points above a year earlier and 11 points above the 1950-59 average for the date. For the Nation as a whole, pasture condition held unchanged from September 1 to October 1, compared with a 10-year average decline of 2 points. Improvement during September in the West North Central and Western regions offset declines during the month in other regions. Pasture feed was much better than usual for October 1 in all regions except the West, where condition was equal to the 10-year average. September rainfall was considerable below normal from the Ohio Valley and lower Mississippi Valley eastward, except for heavy rains in southeastern New England. Hurricane Carla produced heavy rains in mid-September in a broad belt from Texas through Michigan. Above-normal rainfall in September brought some improvement in fall pastures and ranges in drought-stricken areas of the northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States. Washington and southern California received very light rainfall during the month.

With light September rainfall, pasture condition declined during September in all of the East except New England. Above-normal temperatures also contributed to the 4-point decline in the North Atlantic region where pastures usually improve during September. However, the October 1 average of 83 percent for this region was still 6 points above a year earlier and 7 points above the 10-year average for the date. September rainfall was less than one-half of normal in most of the South Atlantic region, resulting in an 8-point decline in pasture condition for the region as a whole. October 1 condition was below a year earlier for most South Atlantic States but above average for all States except Delaware and Maryland.

In the South Central region, September rainfall was considerably below normal east of the Mississippi River and in eastern Arkansas, but Hurricane Carla brought heavy rains to Louisiana, most of Texas, and Oklahoma. Pasture condition declined during September in all South Central States except Texas and Oklahoma, with the sharpest drops in Kentucky and Tennessee. Pasture feed was still much better than usual for October 1 throughout the South Central region--18 points above average for the region as a whole.

Pastures improved during September in most North Central States with September rainfall considerably above normal over much of the area. Pasture condition gained 11 points from September 1 in Wisconsin, 10 points in Minnesota, and 21 points in North Dakota. October 1 condition was above average in all North Central States except the Dakotas, where it ranged from fair in eastern areas to continued extreme drought in western parts of each State. Pastures dried up rapidly in southern areas of Illinois and Indiana and in eastern Ohio as a result of light September rainfall.

In the West, pastures and ranges improved during September in all States except Washington and California. Above-normal September rainfall raised condition 11 points in Montana, 10 points in Wyoming, and 11 points in Utah. Montana pastures began to green up after the rains, but are still very poor in most of the State, as they are in northeastern Wyoming. No improvement is reported in the extended drought in southern California, where September rainfall was far below normal.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, September 1961 with  
comparisons 1/

(In millions of pounds)

State	Sept. av. : 1950-59	Sept. : 1960	Aug. : 1961	Sept. : 1961	State	Sept. av. : 1950-59	Sept. : 1960	Aug. : 1961	Sept. : 1961
N.Y. :	698	745	794	803	Ga. :	95	84	89	88
N.J. :	90	94	94	94	Ky. :	225	218	269	240
Pa. :	485	536	564	542	Tenn. :	210	201	232	215
Ohio :	446	423	457	447	Ala. :	98	82	86	83
Ind. :	304	258	278	265	Miss. :	114	113	117	114
Ill. :	391	322	354	321	Ark. :	100	77	89	81
Mich. :	436	421	457	447	Okla. :	130	109	121	110
Wis. :	1,131	1,258	1,363	1,280	Texas :	238	222	248	215
Minn. :	499	538	640	551	Mont. :	42	37	39	35
Iowa :	457	437	517	447	Idaho :	114	129	144	134
Mo. :	339	305	347	311	Wyo. :	17.5	15.2	16.6	14.5
N.Dak. :	128	110	140	115	Colo. :	68	67	70	64
S.Dak. :	104	100	118	102	Utah :	54	59	64	60
Nebr. :	163	146	174	150	Wash. :	144	160	171	160
Kans. :	173	148	158	153	Oreg. :	96	93	102	90
Md. :	118	130	138	133	Calif. :	563	659	712	673
Va. :	182	186	201	190	Other :				
W.Va. :	68	55	59	55	States :	557	632	655	649
N.C. :	140	137	137	137	U. S. :	9,267	9,352	10,263	9,617
S.C. :	49	46	48	48					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.



POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,666 million eggs during September--3 percent more than in September last year. Increases were 11 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the South Atlantic, and 7 percent in the Western regions. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Aggregate egg production, January through September, was about 1 percent below the corresponding period of 1960.

The rate of egg production per layer in September was 16.17 eggs, compared with the September 1960 rate of 16.01 and the September 1950-59 average of 13.96. Increases from 1960 were 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The rate of lay was about the same as a year earlier in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and in the Western regions. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 9 months of 1961 was 161 eggs, same as for the corresponding months a year earlier.

Farmers had an average of 288,578,000 layers on hand during September, an increase of 2 percent from a year earlier. Layer numbers, compared with last year, were up 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the Western, and 6 percent in the South Atlantic States. These increases were partially offset by decreases of 4 percent in the East North Central, and 2 percent in both the North Atlantic and the West North Central regions.

The number of layers on farms on October 1, 1961 totaled 295,004,000--2 percent more than were on hand October 1, 1960. Increases were 8 percent in the South Central, and 7 percent in both the South Atlantic and Western regions. Decreases were 4 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of lay on October 1 was 52.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 52.0 eggs on October 1, 1960. Rate of lay was up 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central and Western regions. In the North Atlantic region, there was no change.

Pullets not of laying age on October 1, 1961, were estimated at 78,060,000--8 percent less than a year earlier and 27 percent less than the October 1 average for 1950-59. All regions were below a year earlier, except the West which had an increase of 3 percent. Decreases from last year were 13 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the South Central States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 are estimated at 373,064,000, compared with 374,295,000 at the same time last year. Decreases of 5 percent in the East North Central and the West North Central States, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic more than offset increases of 6 percent in the South Central and Western, and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. The increase in pullet numbers was offset by smaller holdings of hens.

The estimated number of all young chickens on farms October 1 was 254,680,000-- an increase of 8 percent from October 1, 1960. All regions of the country showed increases from a year earlier. Increases were 17 percent in the Western, 16 percent in the South Central, 15 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and in the West North Central. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 56 percent pullet layers, 31 percent pullets not of laying age, 13 percent other chickens. On October 1, 1960, the breakdown of young chickens was 51 percent pullet layers, 36 percent pullets not of laying age, and 13 percent other chickens.

All pullets on farms on October 1 totaled 222,124,000 compared with 205,881,000 last year, and with the 1950-59 average of 258,316,000. Of the pullets on hand 65 percent were of laying age compared with 59 percent of laying age a year earlier. The number of laying pullets was 19 percent more than last year.

Other young chickens on farms totaled 32,556,000--up 6 percent more than last year but 29 percent less than the 1950-59 October 1 average.

Hens one year old and older on October 1, totaled 150,940,000--10 percent less than the number on hand October 1, 1960. Hen numbers were below a year earlier in all regions of the country. Decreases were 14 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and in the South Atlantic, and 6 percent in the South Central and the Western States. Hens comprised 51 percent of the laying flock this year compared with 58 percent last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS							
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Thousands						
1950-59 (Av.)	56,863	59,714	81,644	32,307	49,080	35,906	315,514
1960	47,490	50,030	67,303	39,014	45,434	40,256	289,527
1961	46,504	47,972	66,610	41,794	49,190	42,934	295,004
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/							
	Thousands						
1950-59 (Av.)	72,968	79,399	119,541	41,950	64,364	44,392	422,615
1960	59,851	64,433	94,624	49,160	57,615	48,612	374,295
1961	57,322	61,129	90,296	51,553	61,205	51,559	373,064
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59 (Av.)	51.2	45.1	42.1	44.0	39.3	53.5	45.4
1960	54.1	52.1	47.8	52.2	48.8	59.6	52.0
1961	53.9	52.4	49.2	54.3	49.8	60.0	52.9
1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-September averaged 35.4 cents per dozen, up 0.4 cent from mid-August but 3.6 cents per dozen less than mid-September 1960. Prices in the Nation's egg markets held fairly steady during the first two weeks of August and then trended upward during the remainder of the month. At terminal markets offerings of large eggs were frequently short of needs, while for smaller sized offerings were adequate and at times more than ample.



COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1							
Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	<u>Thousands</u>						
	PULLETS OF LAYING AGE						
1950-59 (Av.)	29,804	30,000	37,626	15,748	20,321	17,716	151,215
1960	21,225	20,621	27,417	17,218	17,322	17,310	121,113
1961	22,933	22,676	32,383	22,097	22,693	21,282	144,064
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE						
1950-59 (Av.)	16,105	19,686	37,897	9,643	15,284	8,486	107,101
1960	12,361	14,403	27,321	10,146	12,181	8,356	84,768
1961	10,818	13,157	23,686	9,759	12,015	8,625	78,060
	OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS						
1950-59 (Av.)	7,772	7,967	12,561	6,062	7,837	3,897	46,096
1960	4,160	4,072	5,555	4,773	7,414	4,607	30,581
1961	4,578	4,222	5,272	4,996	7,967	5,521	32,556
	ALL YOUNG CHICKENS						
1950-59 (Av.)	53,681	57,653	88,083	31,454	43,442	30,099	304,412
1960	37,746	39,096	60,293	32,137	36,917	30,273	236,462
1961	38,329	40,055	61,341	36,852	42,675	35,428	254,680
	HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER						
1950-59 (Av.)	27,059	29,713	44,018	16,559	28,759	18,189	164,299
1960	26,265	29,409	39,886	21,796	28,112	22,946	168,414
1961	23,571	25,296	34,227	19,697	26,497	21,652	150,940

Producers received an average of 11.2 cents per pound for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on September 15, 1961--the lowest mid-month price since 1933. This price compares with 12.6 cents per pound a month earlier and 15.1 cents a year earlier. Commercial broiler prices at 11.7 cents per pound in mid-September were the lowest of record--1.3 cents less than mid-August and 4.1 cents less than mid-September 1960. Farm chickens averaged 8.6 cents per pound compared with 12.0 cents in September 1960. Although receipts of ready-to-cook broilers were only moderate during the week ending September 27, 1961 stocks proved ample at most points for an inactive buying interest. In the Southern States, processing demand for heavy-type hens was favorable.

Turkey prices received by producers in mid-September averaged 18.4 cents, the lowest September level since 1941. The average price in mid-August was 19.8 cents and in mid-September 1960 was 24.5 cents. During the last three weeks of September, weakness dominated the frozen ready-to-cook turkey market.

The average cost of poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.39 per 100 pounds--up 6 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.68 a month earlier and \$4.61 a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash on September 15 was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.59 on September 15, 1960. At mid-September, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all considerably less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

## CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1961	1961	1950-59	1961	1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Vt.	53.4	62.0	62.0	77	62	62
Mass.	54.9	64.0	64.0	196	128	128
Conn.	53.5	67.0	68.0	218	201	136
N.Y.	51.2	56.0	60.0	11,360	11,816	8,220
N.J.	53.4	71.0	75.0	6,605	7,668	5,700
Pa.	51.0	63.0	68.0	50,475	58,142	52,024
Ohio	56.4	68.0	72.0	187,624	230,044	182,664
Ind.	56.1	68.0	74.0	254,326	344,556	292,448
Ill.	59.2	68.0	76.0	511,052	674,764	633,460
Mich.	48.4	54.0	65.0	72,444	90,882	94,055
Wis.	59.6	62.5	72.0	94,671	108,500	110,016
Minn.	50.6	54.0	63.0	244,672	315,630	312,984
Iowa	55.7	63.5	73.0	569,737	772,541	737,154
Mo.	41.4	52.0	62.0	149,124	210,132	185,380
N.Dak.	24.8	28.0	28.0	10,170	8,932	6,692
S.Dak.	28.9	35.0	36.0	92,263	119,910	103,608
Nebr.	35.0	50.5	50.0	207,142	326,836	268,600
Kans.	29.0	45.5	48.0	47,633	78,488	54,624
Del.	47.7	62.0	58.0	7,122	9,362	7,424
Md.	48.4	60.0	56.0	20,233	25,500	21,672
Va.	39.4	49.0	51.0	29,713	30,723	27,489
W.Va.	43.4	52.0	52.0	6,659	5,096	4,472
N.C.	33.4	48.0	48.0	64,253	84,000	67,200
S.C.	21.8	32.5	34.0	21,512	23,010	19,992
Ga.	21.0	30.5	33.0	46,911	62,312	60,687
Fla.	19.7	29.0	32.0	6,654	8,903	9,248
Ky.	38.9	48.0	52.0	70,194	73,392	57,252
Tenn.	30.6	39.0	41.0	49,551	52,806	42,763
Ala.	22.2	26.0	32.0	44,916	44,330	45,280
Miss.	24.2	25.5	37.0	36,618	26,877	33,522
Ark.	23.8	31.5	34.0	15,833	9,608	7,140
La.	23.5	27.0	35.0	12,746	9,126	9,240
Okla.	21.1	33.5	36.0	8,926	6,901	5,400
Texas	20.9	22.0	28.0	38,502	27,522	26,264
Mont.	27.8	48.0	43.0	207	144	129
Idaho	64.0	73.0	76.0	1,058	1,533	1,748
Wyo.	33.8	48.0	57.0	532	960	1,140
Colo.	35.6	49.5	63.0	9,893	12,424	10,269
N.Mex.	21.5	33.0	31.0	622	561	496
Ariz.	19.6	16.5	18.0	570	346	360
Utah	51.1	60.0	60.0	204	180	240
Wash.	70.9	80.0	85.0	1,681	4,720	3,570
Oreg.	60.6	69.0	68.0	1,050	2,277	1,700
Calif.	59.4	72.0	72.0	7,742	9,360	7,776
U.S.	44.1	54.5	60.5	3,013,797	3,891,212	3,527,428



## ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	30.4	30.0	32.0	10,467	7,380	7,808
N.J.	28.2	33.0	34.0	1,696	1,485	1,496
Pa.	25.7	29.5	30.0	17,504	15,782	15,570
Ohio	25.2	35.0	30.5	44,028	49,980	43,981
Ind.	26.3	33.0	34.0	35,489	40,557	43,044
Ill.	26.8	29.0	36.0	45,649	46,226	61,416
Mich.	29.3	31.5	33.0	33,571	33,642	36,300
Wis.	26.6	32.7	33.7	1,738	1,666	2,054
Minn.	20.0	27.4	22.9	17,188	25,966	22,434
Iowa	22.6	24.7	25.0	3,453	2,985	3,425
Mo.	25.0	28.5	29.0	37,089	37,648	38,686
N.Dak.	14.6	19.8	11.1	112,879	127,500	63,101
S.Dak.	12.7	19.4	13.8	34,108	46,129	32,286
Nebr.	22.7	28.5	24.0	79,438	85,712	75,750
Kans.	17.7	28.0	26.0	181,353	289,212	268,554
Del.	23.4	31.0	28.0	905	775	644
Md.	23.3	29.0	26.0	4,721	4,321	3,640
Va.	22.8	26.0	27.5	6,864	6,656	7,122
W.Va.	22.2	27.0	25.0	954	729	625
N.C.	21.4	23.5	28.0	7,844	7,966	11,396
S.C.	19.2	23.0	24.0	3,108	2,898	3,336
Ga.	18.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,016	2,236
Ky.	21.2	29.0	27.0	4,526	4,785	4,806
Tenn.	18.4	24.0	26.0	3,796	3,288	4,134
Ala.	20.6	25.0	25.0	1,027	1,200	1,300
Miss.	24.0	30.0	29.0	970	1,110	1,160
Ark.	20.7	32.0	31.0	1,793	4,256	4,464
La.	1/18.2	26.0	21.0	1/733	832	735
Okla.	14.7	26.0	24.0	67,332	121,290	111,960
Texas	12.3	22.0	24.0	32,891	78,826	86,856
Mont.	19.1	19.8	14.6	92,770	77,218	54,326
Idaho	31.7	33.9	34.0	42,000	37,441	37,103
Wyo.	18.9	22.6	19.8	6,003	5,568	4,796
Colo.	17.1	27.0	23.0	38,854	66,121	54,893
N.Mex.	10.5	17.5	27.0	1,728	4,550	7,371
Ariz.	30.0	36.0	40.0	1,550	936	1,120
Utah	20.5	23.4	19.5	7,125	5,378	4,418
Nev.	31.0	32.6	30.4	511	457	516
Wash.	31.2	33.4	28.0	71,774	65,102	56,108
Oreg.	30.2	33.6	26.3	27,722	26,626	21,326
Calif.	21.0	23.4	25.8	9,881	8,124	8,530
U.S.	19.7	26.0	23.5	1,094,770	1,350,339	1,210,826

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	26.0	28.0	32.0	957	644	864
Minn.	20.0	27.5	23.0	15,498	24,668	21,252
Iowa	20.8	23.0	25.0	284	460	625
N.Dak.	14.8	19.5	11.0	93,805	100,620	48,818
S.Dak.	11.6	16.5	12.5	25,124	26,680	20,412
Nebr.	13.6	20.0	14.5	456	240	174
Mont.	16.6	17.0	9.0	50,325	29,342	13,824
Idaho	37.8	45.0	46.0	22,721	19,845	18,446
Wyo.	17.8	20.0	15.0	1,033	600	450
Colo.	19.4	24.5	22.5	1,187	808	360
Utah	34.6	40.5	39.0	2,789	2,066	1,794
Nev.	31.4	32.0	30.0	387	352	420
Wash.	26.0	25.5	27.5	10,905	3,494	4,868
Oreg.	27.8	30.0	24.5	4,557	2,520	2,352
U.S.	16.8	20.7	14.4	230,272	212,339	134,659

DURUM WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	16.6	27.5	18.0	704	798	486
N.Dak.	13.8	21.0	11.5	19,073	26,880	14,283
S.Dak.	11.0	19.0	15.5	1,847	2,223	1,674
Mont. <sup>1/</sup>	2/17.8	18.0	12.0	2/ 5,864	3,708	1,704
Calif.	2/45.5	62.0	60.0	2/ 290	496	480
U.S.	13.8	20.8	12.2	25,258	34,105	18,627
<sup>1/</sup> Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.						
<sup>2/</sup> Short-time average.						

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	(Winter & spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1950-59	530,381	178,548	192,058	25,549	168,235	1,094,770
1960	787,028	190,421	187,277	34,105	151,508	1,350,339
1961 <sup>1/</sup>	744,460	197,946	109,818	18,627	139,975	1,210,826

<sup>1/</sup> Indicated October 1, 1961.



## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	16.4	17.0	19.0	90	51	38
N.J.	20.4	24.5	27.0	615	808	837
Pa.	18.4	23.0	24.0	316	161	144
Ohio	23.2	25.0	28.0	28,153	37,850	47,488
Ind.	23.6	27.0	29.0	46,838	65,205	82,389
Ill.	24.6	26.0	29.0	107,187	129,298	159,732
Mich.	21.2	21.0	25.0	3,662	4,641	6,300
Wis.	15.4	16.0	18.0	1,139	1,536	2,088
Minn.	19.2	20.0	23.0	37,543	41,800	53,360
Iowa	23.5	26.0	29.0	51,965	67,574	102,022
Mo.	19.6	21.5	26.0	34,995	50,396	65,676
N.Dak.	13.8	13.0	13.5	1,517	2,288	2,727
S.Dak.	14.2	17.0	18.0	2,072	1,700	2,232
Nebr.	21.3	28.0	26.0	2,749	4,172	6,500
Kans.	13.1	22.0	22.0	5,295	12,892	15,444
Del.	18.8	24.0	24.0	2,105	4,536	4,896
Md.	20.4	26.0	25.0	2,949	5,850	6,650
Va.	18.6	22.5	21.5	4,036	7,200	7,568
N.C.	18.4	22.5	23.0	6,556	11,902	13,708
S.C.	13.1	19.5	21.0	3,147	9,730	11,739
Ga.	12.3	17.0	19.0	645	1,275	1,444
Fla.	20.4	26.0	27.0	523	780	972
Ky.	18.8	22.0	24.5	2,615	4,378	4,924
Tenn.	19.0	22.0	24.0	4,650	8,668	9,960
Ala.	19.5	24.0	25.0	1,982	3,192	3,800
Miss.	17.3	22.5	25.0	10,704	20,610	27,300
Ark.	18.4	21.0	23.0	24,003	50,589	59,294
La.	19.0	24.0	23.0	1,980	5,184	5,704
Okla.	13.1	20.0	21.0	682	2,480	3,045
Texas	1/ 21.4	27.0	29.0	446	2,025	2,494
U.S.	21.4	23.6	26.2	391,162	558,771	710,475
1/	Short-time average.					

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2,808	3,400	3,500	106	129	147
Miss.	2,705	2,950	3,200	1,108	1,298	1,440
Ark.	2,688	3,500	3,600	11,365	13,440	13,824
La.	2,402	2,900	3,000	12,515	13,282	13,740
Texas	2,798	3,100	2,800	13,331	12,927	11,676
Calif.	3,675	4,700	4,800	11,257	13,536	13,824
U.S.	2,802	3,424	3,424	49,683	54,612	54,651
1/	Bags of 100 pounds.					

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	5	2	2	---	---	---
Mass.	18	21	17	---	---	---
Conn.	26	26	24	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,405	1,525	1,536	5,540	2,952	3,982
N.J.	694	544	728	737	520	494
Pa.	6,885	6,854	7,559	7,385	5,050	4,827
Ohio	12,703	12,079	19,554	15,528	10,996	8,356
Ind.	14,932	14,206	29,287	8,761	6,895	6,887
Ill.	30,435	39,352	50,607	9,242	6,934	7,984
Mich.	9,396	10,809	8,634	17,651	13,457	13,794
Wis.	11,232	21,982	15,190	1,259	783	822
Minn.	44,323	57,752	72,595	10,765	13,243	7,403
Iowa	104,014	157,807	154,508	810	328	342
Mo.	11,529	16,083	16,811	7,467	5,271	6,577
N.Dak.	1,520	1,383	1,965	89,095	102,000	50,481
S.Dak.	17,966	16,172	31,177	25,836	39,671	30,349
Nebr.	34,646	66,793	120,929	43,997	53,141	49,238
Kans.	4,647	5,086	9,419	64,650	98,332	88,623
Del.	257	76	94	137	85	52
Md.	1,108	675	1,020	878	475	546
Va.	2,109	1,502	1,843	2,453	1,597	1,780
W.Va.	909	435	510	654	408	331
N.C.	4,161	3,818	5,460	3,548	2,947	3,647
S.C.	1,581	1,162	1,841	940	551	667
Ga.	2,548	1,742	1,869	738	403	559
Fla.	256	85	312	---	---	---
Ky.	5,038	4,560	4,770	1,161	718	865
Tenn.	3,234	3,304	3,696	1,052	592	579
Ala.	2,142	1,409	1,995	236	180	195
Miss.	1,808	1,436	1,344	242	166	81
Ark.	815	547	528	384	298	246
La.	448	487	548	1/ 178	42	51
Okla.	453	264	345	11,648	18,194	17,914
Texas	1,192	801	1,238	4,849	5,518	7,817
Mont.	11	8	1	71,095	67,180	51,610
Idaho	86	76	92	15,655	11,607	12,615
Wyo.	22	174	154	3,307	3,898	3,453
Colo.	578	702	497	21,852	43,640	46,110
N.Mex.	42	13	22	432	1,001	1,548
Ariz.	74	38	35	252	94	90
Utah	3	3	2	3,896	3,173	1,679
Nev.	---	---	---	380	411	258
Wash.	42	101	142	15,312	13,020	11,222
Oreg.	59	59	102	8,491	9,053	8,530
Calif.	---	12	---	3,303	2,031	1,535
U.S.	335,356	451,965	569,002	481,706	546,855	454,139

1/ Short-time average.



## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	1950-59	1950-59	1950-59	1950-59	1950-59
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	2,913	1,859	1,461	---	---	---
N.H.	52	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	524	589	662	---	---	---
Mass.	86	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	48	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	27,016	28,345	26,629	6	3	1
N.J.	980	692	756	8	8	4
Pa.	25,855	23,867	24,568	15	6	2
Ohio	37,868	44,470	27,258	282	182	189
Ind.	35,508	34,757	22,324	376	179	130
Ill.	94,769	71,644	63,996	735	873	259
Mich.	41,926	34,496	36,022	41	29	---
Wis.	123,610	98,721	109,552	25	46	31
Minn.	160,921	166,659	139,273	781	338	209
Iowa	165,394	135,341	114,858	1,172	628	203
Mo.	26,280	15,195	13,412	203	499	50
N.Dak.	55,961	67,452	43,041	48	25	---
S.Dak.	84,199	103,104	94,655	71	16	17
Nebr.	39,349	37,464	36,115	62	35	21
Kans.	16,818	11,765	12,857	37	46	64
Del.	180	186	176	14	3	---
Md.	1,491	1,579	1,264	20	19	29
Va.	2,860	2,304	2,356	20	60	36
W.Va.	968	778	699	---	---	---
N.C.	7,270	4,015	5,225	68	94	119
S.C.	7,769	4,053	4,808	18	36	97
Ga.	5,764	3,078	3,506	7	12	13
Fla.	282	282	127	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,122	1,018	794	13	29	---
Tenn.	2,773	1,404	1,875	15	42	43
Ala.	1,701	1,458	1,324	5	14	16
Miss.	3,942	3,072	2,807	12	65	41
Ark.	4,198	2,150	1,212	41	54	51
La.	1,127	490	462	2	45	---
Okla.	8,976	10,370	11,362	4	8	---
Texas	18,543	13,960	12,571	3	10	10
Mont.	9,865	7,982	4,930	---	---	---
Idaho	6,234	4,250	4,430	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,820	3,137	2,554	---	---	---
Colo.	3,870	4,608	3,648	---	---	---
N.Mex.	259	184	190	---	---	---
Ariz.	260	144	154	---	---	---
Utah	1,371	1,112	940	---	---	---
Nev.	178	60	79	---	---	---
Wash.	4,715	3,982	3,637	---	---	---
Oreg.	5,954	4,067	3,898	---	---	---
Calif.	1,509	1,483	1,904	---	---	---
U.S.	1,047,091	957,626	844,378	4,102	3,404	1,635

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	51	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,532	592	530	154	233	200
N.J.	487	670	591	94	98	102
Pa.	5,037	4,657	4,909	239	221	230
Ohio	1,508	1,300	1,283	287	328	328
Ind.	855	737	860	552	598	719
Ill.	1,151	1,027	1,077	458	393	490
Mich.	2,270	1,760	1,475	438	355	284
Wis.	2,860	949	965	442	267	245
Minn.	22,466	24,802	20,142	773	304	337
Iowa	563	564	585	94	60	57
Mo.	3,332	2,020	2,281	311	390	475
N.Dak.	54,016	73,571	36,469	2,919	4,000	2,147
S.Dak.	10,724	14,044	10,873	2,535	3,166	2,076
Nebr.	3,661	5,522	5,285	1,082	1,777	1,548
Kans.	6,250	13,096	15,683	522	1,134	909
Del.	210	166	205	105	193	101
Md.	1,667	2,506	1,814	137	243	139
Va.	2,328	2,806	2,822	150	168	136
W.Va.	284	316	268	---	---	---
N.C.	990	970	1,649	148	115	181
S.C.	401	308	387	80	147	144
Ga.	111	112	101	69	254	247
Ky.	1,063	907	1,020	144	122	130
Tenn.	602	366	567	88	63	52
Miss.	138	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.	203	102	151	---	---	---
Okla.	2,807	7,809	7,298	420	566	257
Texas	1,429	2,760	2,287	127	93	55
Mont.	31,283	42,447	32,959	145	466	526
Idaho	9,588	8,275	9,631	36	105	157
Wyo.	3,269	3,133	2,956	58	70	53
Colo.	7,932	13,885	11,428	230	911	614
N.Mex.	427	554	810	26	---	---
Ariz.	1,890	2,613	5,916	---	---	---
Utah	4,960	4,923	4,065	44	---	---
Nev.	568	400	386	---	---	---
Wash.	5,078	8,355	8,472	392	758	526
Oreg.	6,232	6,416	6,505	206	219	274
Calif.	21,186	25,535	27,475	72	---	---
U.S.	221,417	280,975	232,180	13,586	17,817	13,739



## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum grain (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	1961
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	6	9	13	---	---	---
Ill.	9	12	14	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	83	45	40
Minn.	---	---	---	3,824	2,354	1,794
Iowa	119	569	473	118	92	65
Mo.	157	451	407	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	12,355	7,979	4,865
S.Dak.	140	367	907	2,530	1,839	1,518
Nebr.	1,918	11,720	17,220	---	---	---
Kans.	2,081	5,512	6,511	---	---	---
Va.	<u>1/</u> 2	2	3	---	---	---
N.C.	49	160	121	---	---	---
S.C.	6	11	7	---	---	---
Ga.	<u>1/</u> 13	10	11	---	---	---
Ky.	<u>1/</u> 32	32	46	---	---	---
Tenn.	23	44	33	---	---	---
Ala.	14	6	5	---	---	---
Miss.	5	7	5	---	---	---
Ark.	13	14	9	---	---	---
Okla.	524	652	1,069	---	---	---
Texas	1,754	2,578	3,878	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	48
Mont.	---	---	---	283	203	15
Colo.	250	418	367	---	---	---
N.Mex.	165	120	88	---	---	---
Ariz.	55	30	32	---	---	---
Calif.	9	---	---	89	19	29
Other States	---	---	---	33	33	---
U.S.	7,312	22,724	31,219	19,316	12,564	8,374

1/ Short-time average.2/ Included in "other States".

## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	38.8	53.0	55.0	425	1,272	990
Ill.	1/50.8	52.0	58.0	305	676	406
Iowa	1/44.8	55.0	60.0	3,459	2,365	1,140
Mo.	27.2	45.0	48.0	8,270	20,340	11,808
S.Dak.	19.0	36.0	35.0	2,434	6,480	6,755
Nebr.	25.8	50.5	49.5	26,203	86,102	59,103
Kans.	20.5	39.0	41.0	65,857	162,786	109,511
Va.	1/32.1	38.0	36.0	1/296	304	288
N.C.	28.2	36.0	36.0	1,783	3,024	1,980
S.C.	19.0	23.5	26.0	168	164	182
Ga.	1/20.6	24.0	26.0	1/516	720	650
Ky.	1/37.0	44.0	45.0	1/983	924	675
Tenn.	24.8	34.0	34.0	780	1,088	680
Ala.	19.2	24.0	25.0	535	480	425
Miss.	21.1	34.0	37.0	454	476	333
Ark.	21.5	24.0	26.0	1,286	456	260
La.	23.8	27.0	26.0	158	162	104
Okla.	15.8	30.5	32.0	13,003	23,760	18,688
Texas	25.6	38.0	45.0	149,134	258,552	229,635
Colo.	14.0	24.0	35.0	5,768	7,344	8,050
N.Mex.	18.7	37.0	42.0	4,916	8,769	7,560
Ariz.	48.6	58.0	63.0	4,150	6,380	5,544
Calif.	52.6	67.0	69.0	8,910	15,611	13,662
U.S.	23.8	39.8	43.9	298,968	608,235	478,429

1/ Short-time average.

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Preliminary	Average	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	13.4	14.0	15.0	103	56	45
Minn.	9.8	13.0	11.5	8,657	7,592	5,980
Iowa	13.2	17.5	17.5	384	262	192
N.Dak.	7.4	7.7	5.5	18,479	15,054	8,388
S.Dak.	8.1	8.5	9.0	5,483	5,108	4,599
Texas	6.9	9.5	11.5	501	1,112	1,610
Mont.	7.4	7.0	5.0	380	245	30
Ariz.	1/27.9	23.0	---	79	23	---
Calif.	30.8	33.0	36.0	1,395	957	576
U.S.	8.3	9.1	7.8	35,526	30,409	21,420

1/ Short-time average.



State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average:	Prelim-		Average:	Prelim-		Average:		
	1950-59:	1960	inary	1950-59:	1960	inary	1950-59:	1960	1961
			1961			1961			
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.16	1.28	1.27	672	611	592	82	76	86
N.H.	1.32	1.47	1.43	325	289	270	82	88	91
Vt.	1.47	1.61	1.66	1,180	1,185	1,195	82	81	90
Mass.	1.63	1.79	1.76	433	394	377	78	88	89
R.I.	1.78	2.00	1.90	40	42	40	82	73	89
Conn.	1.79	1.88	1.88	384	330	326	81	87	89
N.Y.	1.75	1.97	2.00	5,495	5,844	5,894	78	71	86
N.J.	1.94	2.16	2.29	443	428	448	74	85	81
Pa.	1.60	1.91	1.89	3,490	3,991	3,951	72	81	75
Ohio	1.62	1.82	1.92	3,824	3,515	3,739	76	71	87
Ind.	1.63	1.87	1.89	2,740	2,546	2,552	78	77	82
Ill.	1.86	2.16	2.05	4,783	4,695	4,145	75	74	87
Mich.	1.58	1.84	1.76	3,480	3,353	3,049	81	82	92
Wis.	2.07	2.55	2.24	8,188	9,891	8,545	80	90	82
Minn.	1.84	2.16	1.93	6,900	7,589	7,058	78	86	80
Iowa	1.90	2.26	2.23	7,180	7,957	7,517	78	92	93
Mo.	1.33	1.57	1.72	4,188	4,417	4,853	63	58	86
N.Dak.	1.02	1.11	.70	3,826	4,298	2,262	72	71	55
S.Dak.	.88	1.10	.85	4,574	5,242	4,305	70	81	66
Nebr.	1.17	1.37	1.24	6,149	6,644	5,981	72	80	84
Kans.	1.52	2.00	2.01	3,368	4,002	3,975	64	82	90
Del.	1.49	1.70	1.77	85	75	78	76	91	71
Md.	1.60	2.04	2.03	695	784	765	77	86	66
Va.	1.26	1.53	1.58	1,672	1,850	1,885	73	89	88
W.Va.	1.31	1.41	1.48	958	916	963	73	87	83
N.C.	1.07	1.19	1.25	1,149	885	877	74	85	84
S.C.	.93	1.12	1.24	490	385	379	70	77	76
Ga.	.86	1.24	1.40	639	565	593	72	79	81
Fla.	1.20	1.51	1.67	132	143	162	81	82	85
Ky.	1.32	1.46	1.58	2,265	2,456	2,564	74	83	82
Tenn.	1.15	1.29	1.36	1,721	1,719	1,730	70	82	80
Ala.	.95	1.13	1.25	654	570	593	71	82	81
Miss.	1.21	1.28	1.44	868	793	887	70	77	83
Ark.	1.11	1.23	1.31	1,031	874	925	66	74	81
La.	1.31	1.41	1.39	507	532	512	76	74	88
Okla.	1.22	1.59	1.60	1,772	2,120	2,262	63	85	89
Texas	1.09	1.20	1.23	1,821	2,166	2,261	60	79	83
Mont.	1.22	1.32	1.16	2,881	2,894	2,594	79	70	58
Idaho	2.44	2.44	2.48	2,849	2,931	3,048	85	79	79
Wyo.	1.22	1.12	1.21	1,360	1,213	1,389	76	62	80
Colo.	1.68	1.83	1.96	2,420	2,634	2,881	67	66	91
N.Mex.	2.40	2.91	2.94	517	629	689	66	88	85
Ariz.	3.08	4.31	4.15	791	1,184	1,171	80	71	79
Utah	2.27	2.23	2.26	1,283	1,260	1,306	76	65	70
Nev.	1.68	1.77	1.81	610	544	528	82	66	75
Wash.	2.00	2.03	2.18	1,622	1,645	1,749	74	72	70
Oreg.	1.83	1.92	1.91	1,835	1,922	1,913	76	80	77
Calif.	3.42	3.67	3.71	6,478	7,139	7,202	77	72	71
U.S.	1.52	1.76	1.71	110,769	118,091	112,980	72	78	83

## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.46	2.00	1.90	13	16	17
N.H.	1.78	2.15	2.05	22	28	29
Vt.	1.92	2.10	2.15	149	227	249
Mass.	2.12	2.35	2.25	74	82	86
R.I.	2.30	2.40	2.40	8	10	10
Conn.	2.38	2.45	2.45	114	103	108
N.Y.	2.14	2.40	2.45	1,782	2,381	2,528
N.J.	2.38	2.70	2.90	233	246	264
Pa.	1.94	2.35	2.30	1,204	1,758	1,720
Ohio	1.90	2.10	2.20	1,654	1,657	1,718
Ind.	1.99	2.20	2.25	1,314	1,329	1,305
Ill.	2.34	2.55	2.45	2,809	2,984	2,524
Mich.	1.72	2.00	1.90	2,361	2,548	2,348
Wis.	2.30	2.75	2.50	5,272	7,598	6,908
Minn.	2.28	2.55	2.35	4,630	5,847	5,551
Iowa	2.28	2.55	2.50	4,294	5,337	5,338
Mo.	2.43	2.70	2.90	1,178	1,604	1,792
N.Dak.	1.45	1.40	.90	1,520	1,765	965
S.Dak.	1.40	1.55	1.25	2,314	3,119	2,565
Nebr.	1.96	2.30	2.15	3,612	4,057	3,640
Kans.	1.89	2.60	2.60	2,257	2,647	2,753
Del.	2.19	3.00	2.90	15	15	17
Md.	2.34	3.00	2.85	210	306	279
Va.	2.24	2.50	2.70	460	650	688
W.Va.	1.80	1.90	2.00	222	247	268
N.C.	1.98	2.00	2.15	144	110	99
Ga.	1.89	1.80	2.00	34	38	34
Ky.	2.05	2.30	2.40	532	715	754
Tenn.	1.90	2.05	2.10	284	381	368
Ala.	1.77	1.95	2.10	34	37	38
Miss.	2.02	2.20	2.20	24	22	22
Ark.	2.12	2.40	2.40	100	84	94
La.	2.01	2.20	2.20	47	33	33
Okla.	1.78	2.60	2.50	764	845	1,000
Texas	2.12	2.30	2.40	498	386	396
Mont.	1.71	1.80	1.65	1,590	1,762	1,632
Idaho	2.84	2.80	2.80	2,462	2,582	2,710
Wyo.	1.74	1.55	1.65	736	718	802
Colo.	2.22	2.35	2.50	1,704	1,911	2,092
N.Mex.	3.09	3.70	3.70	447	551	607
Ariz.	3.41	4.80	4.60	687	1,080	1,067
Utah	2.60	2.50	2.60	1,087	1,098	1,141
Nev.	2.97	2.80	2.90	346	339	351
Wash.	2.34	2.35	2.55	903	966	1,058
Oreg.	2.83	2.85	2.80	853	958	997
Calif.	4.77	5.00	5.00	5,256	5,960	6,020
U.S.	2.20	2.45	2.37	56,254	67,137	64,985



## LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.24	1.45	1.45	107	107	84
Ill.	1.11	1.15	1.25	120	76	79
Mo.	1.09	1.10	1.20	1,041	604	481
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.35	73	47	34
Del.	1.31	1.45	1.35	23	17	12
Md.	1.30	1.45	1.50	71	55	40
Va.	1.00	1.10	1.20	387	261	256
W.Va.	1.07	1.10	1.10	26	13	11
N.C.	1.00	1.15	1.20	398	298	280
S.C.	.90	1.05	1.15	146	76	67
Ga.	.90	1.00	1.20	119	62	60
Ky.	1.14	1.20	1.35	792	750	802
Tenn.	1.04	1.15	1.20	743	670	630
Ala.	.96	1.05	1.15	120	67	59
Miss.	1.22	1.25	1.40	263	182	196
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.30	387	305	311
La.	1.33	1.60	1.50	93	90	68
Okla.	1.06	1.25	1.30	89	110	112
U.S.	1.08	1.17	1.27	4,998	3,790	3,582

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,854	1,890	1,900	216,167	196,560	197,600
N.C.	1,502	1,810	1,775	287,302	318,560	312,400
Total(Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,629	1,840	1,821	505,652	515,120	510,000
S.C.	850	1,150	1,050	10,356	12,650	10,500
Ga.	944	1,240	1,175	510,208	589,000	558,125
Fla.	947	1,200	1,200	53,873	56,400	57,600
Ala.	861	1,135	1,125	199,347	216,785	214,875
Miss.	389	400	400	2,582	2,000	2,000
Total(S.E.						
area)	917	1,203	1,157	776,366	876,835	843,100
Okla.	760	1,430	1,275	97,126	157,300	147,900
Texas	550	785	800	173,368	223,725	228,000
N.Mex.	1,326	1,740	1,900	7,826	11,136	13,300
Total(S.W.						
area)	618	977	954	280,584	392,161	389,200
U.S.	979	1,265	1,230	1,562,602	1,784,116	1,742,300

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	866	1,500	---	41	15	---
New York	1,026	1,250	1,320	1,263	1,162	1,162
Michigan	968	1,200	1,370	4,292	6,300	7,042
Total N.E.	979	1,208	1,363	5,596	7,477	8,204
Nebraska	1,558	1,500	1,800	1,029	1,065	1,314
Montana	1,544	1,670	1,800	191	200	234
Idaho	1,741	1,650	1,830	2,338	2,326	2,086
Wyoming	1,385	1,450	1,500	819	928	825
Washington	1,876	1,750	1,900	663	718	513
Total N.W.	1,639	1,592	1,763	5,040	5,237	4,972
Kansas	---	810	1,150	---	122	276
Colorado	822	800	920	1,775	1,736	2,134
New Mexico	475	580	700	149	70	98
Arizona	456	275	---	32	6	---
Utah	422	300	500	34	18	35
Total S.W.	745	775	918	1,990	1,952	2,543
California						
Large Lima	1,648	1,543	1,600	1,120	756	752
Baby Lima	1,681	1,868	1,850	575	467	518
Other	1,224	1,289	1,300	2,390	2,023	2,249
Total California	1,374	1,405	1,419	4,085	3,246	3,519
United States	1,157	1,252	1,365	16,711	17,912	19,238

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,935	1,880	1,750	3,797	6,016	5,600
Wash.	1,660	1,620	1,530	24,904	1/ 26,568	20,043
Oreg.	1,201	1,310	1,320	9,313	2/ 5,895	3,960
Calif.	1,534	1,470	1,440	10,590	7,497	5,616
U.S.	1,538	1,575	1,518	48,604	45,976	35,219

1/ Includes 324,000 pounds not harvested because of economic conditions.2/ Includes 262,000 pounds paid for but not harvested.



## SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.4	14.6	15.5	239	328	341
Mich.	12.8	13.9	15.5	839	943	1,116
Wis.	10.9	9.3	13.0	92	55	91
Minn.	11.2	12.6	12.5	728	1,018	1,200
N.Dak.	11.0	13.3	12.0	371	564	564
S.Dak.	12.2	12.1	12.5	60	75	114
Nebr.	14.7	17.8	17.0	839	1,226	1,360
Kans.	12.1	17.1	17.0	87	154	178
Mont.	14.0	13.9	15.5	710	841	1,038
Idaho	19.4	18.3	20.5	1,536	1,740	2,501
Wyo.	14.4	15.3	16.0	500	635	816
Colo.	16.2	17.8	16.6	2,036	2,761	2,805
Utah	15.5	17.0	16.5	454	536	412
Wash.	22.8	20.9	22.5	654	782	1,215
Oreg.	23.3	23.2	25.0	412	470	550
Calif. 1/	20.2	20.3	19.0	3,683	4,198	4,389
Other States	14.7	16.1	17.0	85	95	90
U.S.	16.4	17.2	17.2	13,324	16,421	18,780

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.3	21.9	24.5	5,634	6,109	7,178
Florida	35.5	31.8	36.0	1,376	1,612	2,124
U.S.	23.1	23.4	26.4	7,010	7,721	9,302

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1961	Average		Production		Indicated 1961
		Average 1950-59	1960		1950-59	1960	1950-59	1960	
		Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:									
Va.	11	1,380	1,590	1,650	122,834	111,300	116,325		
N.C.	11	1,298	1,630	1,625	298,762	291,770	294,125		
Total Old Belt	11	1,321	1,619	1,632	421,596	403,070	410,450		
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,517	1,980	1,900	439,487	441,540	427,500		
N.C.	13	1,504	1,920	1,825	110,476	106,560	107,800		
S.C.	13	1,509	1,845	1,975	159,300	147,600	151,875		
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,507	1,873	1,895	269,776	254,160	259,675		
Ga.	14	1,315	1,845	1,925	116,590	129,150	134,750		
Fla.	14	1,258	1,595	1,865	22,426	22,011	25,737		
Ala.	14	1,112	1,530	1,575	551	704	724		
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,304	1,802	1,913	139,568	151,865	161,211		
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,420	1,808	1,804	1,270,427	1,250,635	1,258,836		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:									
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,226	1,220	1,400	10,756	8,906	10,500		
Ky.	22	1,242	1,360	1,475	9,883	7,888	9,145		
Tenn.	22	1,406	1,455	1,600	24,912	19,206	22,400		
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,356	1,426	1,562	34,795	27,094	31,545		
Ky.	23	1,164	1,380	1,500	9,275	7,866	9,300		
Tenn.	23	1,184	1,315	1,475	2,154	1,578	1,918		
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,167	1,369	1,496	11,429	9,444	11,218		
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,289	1,369	1,513	56,979	45,444	53,263		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:									
3A Light Air-cured									
Ohio	31	1,474	1,595	1,500	16,403	14,514	14,400		
Ind.	31	1,509	1,565	1,750	12,816	10,955	12,950		
Mo.	31	1,234	1,625	1,500	4,600	4,712	4,650		
Va.	31	1,837	2,015	2,150	21,812	20,553	23,650		
W.Va.	31	1,448	1,485	1,500	4,008	3,712	3,900		
N.C.	31	1,864	1,940	2,000	19,802	18,430	20,600		
Ky.	31	1,460	1,625	1,650	359,664	320,125	344,850		
Tenn.	31	1,488	1,595	1,700	103,971	91,712	105,400		
Total Burley Belt	31	1,489	1,639	1,684	543,159	484,713	530,400		
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,841	1,875	1,850	37,492	32,812	32,300		
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,417	1,553	1,594	580,651	517,525	562,700		



## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE -- Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average		Indicated		Average		Production	
		Pounds	Pounds	1950-59	1960	1961	1960	1950-59	1960	1961	Indicated
								pounds	pounds		pounds
3B Dark Air-cured											
Ky.	35	1,336	1,400	1,525	1,525	1,525	9,380	12,864	9,380	10,675	10,675
Tenn.	35	1,363	1,420	1,550	1,550	1,550	3,100	3,947	3,100	3,100	3,100
Total One Sucker	35	1,342	1,405	1,531	1,531	1,531	12,220	16,842	12,220	13,775	13,775
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,228	1,400	1,475	1,475	1,475	6,020	8,231	6,020	6,490	6,490
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,010	995	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,791	3,113	1,791	2,310	2,310
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,260	1,353	1,456	1,456	1,456	20,031	28,186	20,031	22,575	22,575
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,592	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	52,700	47,682	52,700	52,700	52,700
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,473	1,525	1,800	1,800	1,800	6,558	6,904	6,558	7,920	7,920
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,580	1,679	1,712	1,712	1,712	59,258	54,586	59,258	60,620	60,620
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Total, Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,685	1,715	1,575	1,575	1,575	3,602	10,650	3,602	2,992	2,992
Mass.	52	1,885	1,960	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,548	6,502	2,548	1,890	1,890
Conn.	52	1,797	1,880	1,900	1,900	1,900	658	1,894	658	475	475
Total, Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,867	1,943	2,057	2,057	2,057	3,206	8,396	3,206	2,365	2,365
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,554	1,600	1,625	1,625	1,625	9,120	8,590	9,120	9,425	9,425
Total, Northern Wisconsin	55	1,518	1,500	1,520	1,520	1,520	13,350	13,791	13,350	12,920	12,920
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,522	1,596	1,597	1,597	1,597	29,278	17,411	29,278	27,702	27,702
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Mass.	61	1,273	1,440	1,150	1,150	1,150	3,024	2,302	3,024	2,300	2,300
Conn.	61	1,205	1,420	1,375	1,375	1,375	8,946	7,513	8,946	8,112	8,112
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,220	1,425	1,318	1,318	1,318	11,970	9,815	11,970	10,412	10,412
Ga.	62	1,242	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,520	1,976	1,376	1,976	1,824	1,824
Fla.	62	1,270	1,500	1,520	1,520	1,520	7,050	5,124	7,050	6,688	6,688
Total, Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,264	1,504	1,520	1,520	1,520	9,026	6,500	9,026	8,512	8,512
Total, Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,237	1,458	1,402	1,402	1,402	20,996	16,316	20,996	18,924	18,924
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,531	1,610	1,619	1,619	1,619	108,532	112,480	108,532	107,246	107,246
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Total Louisiana Perique	72	625	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300	320	173	320	299	299
UNITED STATES	ALL	1,718	1,703	1,717	1,717	1,717	1,943,487	2,048,896	1,943,487	2,004,919	2,004,919

1/ Include Massachusetts, type 51 through 1955; type 53 through 1953; and Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,213	1,970	1,420	1,950
New Hampshire	1,215	1,630	1,050	1,400
Vermont	908	1,000	1,030	900
Massachusetts	2,557	3,000	2,250	2,950
Rhode Island	173	210	120	180
Connecticut	1,323	1,490	1,050	1,450
New York	17,525	20,000	17,500	23,000
New Jersey	2,866	3,500	2,500	3,200
Pennsylvania	6,955	10,500	7,000	9,800
Delaware	315	360	250	300
Maryland	1,268	1,660	1,300	1,500
Virginia	9,743	10,900	10,200	10,200
West Virginia	4,744	6,300	4,700	5,700
North Carolina	1,490	1,700	2,500	2,200
Total Eastern States	52,294	64,220	52,870	64,730
Central States:				
Ohio	3,188	3,300	3,700	3,300
Indiana	1,461	1,880	1,900	1,350
Illinois	2,403	2,300	2,100	2,250
Michigan	10,260	13,500	11,300	14,500
Wisconsin	1,295	1,640	1,470	1,800
Minnesota	261	335	280	350
Iowa	193	300	160	370
Missouri	922	1,090	1,250	1,450
Nebraska	52	68	65	3/
Kansas	220	230	210	240
Kentucky	306	310	460	355
Tennessee	298	300	430	300
Arkansas	272	170	300	180
Total Central States	21,132	25,423	23,625	26,445
Western States:				
Montana	70	44	20	40
Idaho	1,412	1,350	500	1,150
Colorado	1,154	4/ 800	800	1,360
New Mexico	553	480	280	370
Utah	392	360	230	200
Washington	24,100	21,700	4/ 19,500	19,100
Oregon	2,260	2,030	1,800	1,630
California	8,481	10,440	8,890	10,200
Total Western States	38,421	37,204	32,020	34,050
United States	111,848	126,847	108,515	125,225

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Maine 39; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 25; Connecticut, 82; New York, 700; New Jersey, 270; Pennsylvania, 250; Delaware, 50; Maryland, 30; West Virginia, 63; Wisconsin, 25; Iowa, 15. 3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit as follows (1,000 bushels): 1959-Colorado, 9; 1960-Washington, 100.



## PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1959	1960	Preliminary
	1950-59			1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.H.	11	20	23	14
Mass.	88	135	140	95
R.I.	14	14	14	9
Conn.	138	165	175	120
N.Y.	1,034	740	680	675
N.J.	1,934	2,300	2,800	1,700
Pa.	2,595	2,750	2,900	2,400
Ohio	934	700	1,020	950
Ind.	340	400	450	415
Ill.	904	850	750	870
Mich.	2,942	3,500	3,300	3,600
Mo.	428	350	420	500
Kans.	113	99	165	135
Del.	91	50	50	35
Md.	456	483	520	420
Va.	1,376	1,400	1,650	1,500
W.Va.	680	660	750	750
N.C.	1,072	1,100	1,300	1,500
S.C.	3,689	2/ 5,900	5,600	6,800
Ga.	2,669	2/ 4,600	2/ 5,000	5,200
Ky.	201	250	285	220
Tenn.	174	170	175	190
Ala.	600	1,050	1,250	1,450
Miss.	299	270	310	352
Ark.	1,428	1,830	1,950	1,500
Ia.	82	150	145	145
Okla.	196	135	183	100
Texas	526	640	750	650
Idaho	289	280	300	180
Colo.	1,650	2/ 1,830	710	2,000
N.Mex.	133	75	10	3/
Utah	475	420	180	220
Wash.	1,456	2,170	2/ 2,030	1,700
Oreg.	404	500	410	430
Calif., Freestone:	11,330	13,668	12,418	13,126
Total above	40,762	49,654	48,813	49,951
California,				
Clingstone 4/	22,368	2/ 25,377	2/ 25,502	27,711
U.S.	63,130	75,031	74,315	77,662

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1959-Georgia, 200; Arkansas, 38; California, Clingstone, 750; Freestone, 250; 1960-Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu): 1959-South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 200; Colorado, 107; California, Clingstone, 1,417; 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone 2,042.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1950-59, 536,800; 1959, 609,000; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 665,000.

PEARS			
Production 1/			
State	Average	1959	Indicated
	1950-59	1959	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	53	55	60
N.Y.	549	650	725
Pa.	146	125	115
Ohio	103	75	2/
Ill.	92	45	2/
Mich.	1,041	1,400	1,600
Mo.	81	50	2/
Va.	55	17	2/
W.Va.	46	28	2/
N.C.	72	25	2/
Ga.	128	80	2/
Ky.	52	30	2/
Tenn.	79	55	2/
Ala.	76	61	2/
Miss.	90	53	2/
Ark.	58	50	2/
La.	50	50	2/
Okla.	50	42	2/
Texas	132	150	140
Idaho	82	60	60
Colo.	206	235	245
Utah	223	140	125
Wash.	5,018	3/ 4,080	4,300
Oreg.	5,285	3/ 5,110	4,700
Calif.	15,343	16,876	14,751
U.S.	29,220	29,542	26,821

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon			
State	Average	1959	Indicated
	1950-59	1959	1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	125,462	102,000	107,500
Bartlett	88,775	71,500	75,000
Other	36,688	30,500	32,500
Oreg., all	132,125	127,750	117,500
Bartlett	54,075	52,000	55,000
Other	78,050	75,750	62,500
Calif., all	368,200	405,000	354,000
Bartlett	326,800	366,000	320,000
Other	41,400	39,000	34,000
3 States, all	625,788	634,750	579,000
Bartlett	469,650	489,500	450,000
Other	156,138	145,250	129,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1959-Washington 18,000 bushels (450 tons); Oregon, 18,000 bushels (450 tons); 1960-Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).



## GRAPES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59			1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	83,250	91,000	122,000	125,000
New Jersey	1,210	800	950	1,000
Pennsylvania	24,140	28,000	33,500	35,000
Ohio	15,030	13,100	15,200	15,000
Indiana	920	600	700	<u>2/</u>
Illinois	1,275	600	450	<u>2/</u>
Michigan	42,700	56,500	65,000	30,000
Iowa	1,540	800	600	600
Missouri	3,580	3,600	4,100	4,000
Kansas	670	400	400	<u>2/</u>
Virginia	631	250	270	<u>2/</u>
North Carolina	1,570	900	950	950
South Carolina	1,340	1,800	2,400	3,000
Georgia	1,365	950	1,200	1,200
Arkansas	6,980	7,700	7,800	4,500
Arizona	4,770	10,200	8,070	8,980
Washington	39,610	57,500	38,400	51,000
Oregon	895	1,000	650	<u>2/</u>
California, all	2,705,400	2,861,000	2,694,000	2,950,000
Wine varieties	580,500	580,000	511,000	500,000
Table varieties	561,000	532,000	560,000	500,000
Raisin varieties	1,563,900	1,749,000	1,623,000	1,950,000
Raisins <sup>3/</sup>	209,300	223,000	194,000	---
Not dried	726,700	857,000	847,000	---
United States	2,937,176	3,136,700	2,996,640	3,230,230

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

<sup>3/</sup> Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	1,000 boxes		2/		Equivalent tons	
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties <sup>3/</sup>						
Calif.	14,370	9,000	8,000	544,700	338,000	300,000
Fla., all	47,970	51,000	54,000	2,158,700	2,295,000	2,430,000
Temple	2,310	4,000	5,000	104,000	180,000	225,000
Other	45,660	47,000	49,000	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,205,000
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,900	51,410	90,000	85,500
Ariz.	472	440	550	17,900	16,500	20,600
La.	167	275	315	7,516	12,400	14,200
Total Above						
Varieties	64,122	62,715	64,765	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,850,300
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	22,624	16,000	—	858,900	600,000	—
Fla.	36,210	35,700	45,000	1,629,500	1,606,000	2,025,000
Texas	518	1,500	1,800	23,280	67,500	81,000
Ariz.	641	720	850	24,250	27,000	31,900
Total						
Valencia	59,992	53,920	—	2,535,930	2,300,500	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	36,994	25,000	—	1,403,600	936,000	—
Fla.	84,180	86,700	99,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,455,000
Texas	1,660	3,500	3,700	74,690	157,500	166,500
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,400	42,150	43,500	52,500
La.	167	275	315	7,516	12,400	14,200
U. S. All						
Oranges	124,114	116,635	—	5,316,156	5,052,400	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	35,000	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,400,000
Seedless	19,250	19,200	22,000	770,000	768,000	880,000
Pink	—	7,300	7,700	—	292,000	308,000
White	—	11,900	14,300	—	476,000	572,000
Other	15,850	12,400	13,000	634,000	496,000	520,000
Texas	2,970	6,800	6,500	118,800	272,000	260,000
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230	72,300	76,800
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	—	82,240	86,600	—
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	—	52,100	46,900	—
Total						
Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	—	1,688,270	1,694,900	—
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,917	13,600	—	575,100	517,000	—
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	1,400	4/ 27,900	20,500	53,200
U. S. Lemons	15,064	14,140	—	580,680	537,500	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	328	310	330	13,120	12,400	13,200
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	329	500	800	14,818	22,500	36,000
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,320	4,900	3,800	194,350	220,000	171,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 50,000 boxes (1,875 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.



CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, October 1 1/

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average:				Average:		
	1950-59:	1960:	1961:		1950-59:	1960:	1961:
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES <u>2/</u> :				Fla., All	65	52	65
Calif.	71	57	49	Seedless	67	52	69
Fla.				Other	63	53	59
Temple	--	67	73	Texas	51	82	63
Other	--	67	66	Ariz.	76	76	78
Texas	59	80	77	Calif., All	76	51	73
Ariz.	73	70	82	D. V.	80	75	80
La.	59	78	91	Other	74	71	69
Total Above Varieties	--	--	--	U.S., All Grapefruit	64	55	66
VALENCIA ORANGES:				LEMONS:			
Calif.	74	75	67	Calif.	75	62	75
Fla.	70	67	74	Ariz.	66	57	81
Texas	56	76	78	Total U. S. Lemons	75	62	75
Ariz.	75	73	81				
Total, Valencia Oranges	--	--	--	LIMES:			
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	73	41	85
Calif.	73	51	60				
Fla.	71	67	70	TANGELOS:			
Texas	59	78	95	Fla.	--	52	72
Ariz.	74	71	82				
La.	59	78	91	TANGERINES:			
U. S., All Oranges	71	63	68	Fla.	64	67	58

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,360	6,800	7,000	7,500
California	80,300	<u>2/</u> 93,000	<u>2/</u> 82,000	84,000
United States	86,660	99,800	89,000	91,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,240	22,600	10,600	19,000
Washington	17,510	<u>2/</u> 22,500	<u>2/</u> 10,100	18,500
Oregon	42,740	44,000	4,000	28,000
California <u>3/</u>	151,000	139,000	139,000	138,000
United States	457,990	436,600	372,200	410,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Prunes, 1959, Washington, 200.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruits (tons): Plums, California, 1959-3,000; 1960-2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1959-1,000; 1960-225.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.



## PECANS

State	P r o d u c t i o n					
	Improved varieties <sup>1/</sup>			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	1,696	1,720	2,000	254	480	300
S. C.	3,727	4,100	6,600	744	1,100	1,900
Ga.	31,760	29,500	56,000	6,850	8,200	13,000
Fla.	2,809	900	3,000	1,970	900	2,000
Ala.	15,210	13,300	29,000	3,170	4,000	6,000
Miss.	4,496	8,500	9,500	5,059	9,300	10,500
Ark.	1,010	2,100	1,000	4,200	8,400	3,500
Ia.	3,290	4,500	3,000	12,950	10,500	25,000
Okla.	1,377	3,000	2,000	15,863	38,000	18,000
Texas	5,097	4,600	5,000	27,173	26,400	28,000
N. Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700	---	---	---
U. S.	74,088	80,220	120,800	78,234	107,280	108,200

State	P r o d u c t i o n		
	All Pecans		
	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1961	
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	1,950	2,200	2,300
S. C.	4,471	5,200	8,500
Ga.	38,610	37,700	69,000
Fla.	4,779	1,800	5,000
Ala.	18,380	17,300	35,000
Miss.	9,555	17,800	20,000
Ark.	5,210	10,500	4,500
Ia.	16,240	15,000	28,000
Okla.	17,240	41,000	20,000
Texas	32,270	31,000	33,000
N. Mex.	3,617	8,000	3,700
U. S.	152,322	187,500	229,000

<sup>1/</sup> Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1960	1961	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1960	1961	1950-59	1960	1961
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	--	--	--	9,510	1,800	4,400
FIGS:						
California						
Dried )	81	78	81	2/24,710	2/16,800	---
Not dried )				11,260	8,500	---
NECTARINES:						
California	3/76	84	85	22,320	44,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	73	56	47,900	4/66,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	43,560	53,000	70,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	7,420	8,400	10,000
Washington	--	--	--	532	550	630
United States	--	--	--	7,952	8,950	10,630
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	66,670	70,300	70,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,060	2,500	5,800
United States	--	--	--	72,730	72,800	75,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Revised production and utilization of 1960 crop olives (in tons): fresh sales, 800; canned 44,300; crushed for oil, 7,800; other processing, 12,900; total sales, 65,800; home use, 200.

## CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average	1959	1960
	1950-59	1959	1960
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	559,400	540,000	805,000
N.J.	90,600	94,000	86,000
Wis.	297,300	461,000	379,000
Wash.	61,450	105,000	42,700
Oreg.	31,160	51,700	28,000
United States	1,039,910	1,251,700	1,340,700

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



## CROP PRODUCTION, October 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-	Average	1960	Indi-
	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated	1950-59		cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
WINTER:	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Fla.	13.3	10.0	9.6	153	110	135	2,027	1,100	1,296
Calif.	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220	2,300	2,164	3,058
Total	27.9	21.1	23.5	155.8	154.7	185.3	4,327	3,264	4,354
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	190	2,971	2,850	3,990
-Other	4.6	4.5	3.4	110	130	140	507	585	476
Texas	1.9	.9	1.0	57	60	170	79	54	170
Total	25.5	28.2	25.4	138.7	123.7	182.5	3,557	3,489	4,636
LATE SPRING:									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	14.2	14.7	13.3	125	150	150	1,766	2,205	1,995
Other Counties	9.7	4.0	3.8	73	110	100	714	440	380
S. C.	9.7	6.5	6.0	82	85	85	789	552	510
Ga.	2.2	.5	.4	59	64	67	131	32	27
Ala.-Baldwin	17.9	15.5	12.4	104	140	110	1,867	2,170	1,364
-Other	10.0	6.5	9.0	56	62	100	530	403	900
Miss.	9.4	4.0	3.8	43	51	50	386	204	190
Ark.	11.6	5.5	5.2	51	65	62	581	358	322
Ia.	9.2	4.0	3.8	43	53	52	388	212	198
Okla.	4.7	1.8	1.7	53	65	62	241	117	105
Texas	10.0	7.0	6.3	51	70	75	490	490	472
Ariz.	5.6	9.8	10.3	234	240	260	1,312	2,352	2,678
Calif.	55.7	53.7	58.5	269	315	305	14,829	16,916	17,842
Total	169.9	133.5	134.5	144.4	198.1	200.6	24,024	26,451	26,983
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	9.8	5.0	4.5	71	90	90	673	450	405
Kans.	3.7	2.3	2.8	61	85	90	221	196	252
Del.	7.5	9.8	10.0	165	220	215	1,320	2,156	2,150
Md.	3.6	3.4	3.2	106	145	135	376	493	432
Va.-East. Shore	20.2	23.0	24.0	124	170	170	2,510	3,910	4,080
-Norfolk	3.4	1.6	1.2	96	110	150	330	176	180
-Other	7.3	4.0	3.8	65	60	70	470	240	266
N. C.	11.6	7.0	7.0	66	110	120	753	770	840
Ga.	2.8	.9	.8	40	40	50	108	36	40
Ky.	16.4	10.9	10.4	61	72	65	974	785	676
Tenn.	15.6	9.0	9.0	63	80	80	956	720	720
Texas	7.5	11.3	12.7	148	170	165	1,093	1,921	2,096
Calif.	9.8	9.6	9.3	264	290	310	2,580	2,784	2,883
Total	119.1	97.8	98.7	105.5	149.7	152.2	12,363	14,637	15,020
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.4	2.2	2.1	158	215	195	379	473	410
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	141	190	170	191	266	238
N. Y.-L. I.	20.4	11.6	9.2	209	270	250	4,190	3,132	2,300
N. J.	24.2	18.5	18.0	179	240	230	4,271	4,440	4,140
Pa.	5.3	4.0	3.8	146	205	210	760	820	798
Ohio	7.8	5.2	5.2	140	175	165	1,068	910	858
Ind.	5.6	3.3	3.2	121	185	150	664	610	480
Ill.	5.0	3.1	3.1	73	80	90	342	248	279
Mich.	7.0	6.9	7.1	105	125	160	729	862	1,136
Wis.	20.0	19.5	21.5	135	170	170	2,709	3,315	3,655

## CROP PRODUCTION, October 1961

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

## POTATOES, IRISH--Continued

Seasonal group: and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre:			Production		
	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	
	1950-59	1960	cated	1950-59	1960	cated	1950-59	1960	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L. SUMMER-Con.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	5.4	6.3	6.1	132	155	160	711	976	976
Nebr.	5.6	3.9	3.9	101	145	150	556	566	585
Md.	2.8	1.8	1.8	75	105	105	210	189	189
Va.	4.8	3.0	2.6	72	65	70	343	195	182
W. Va.	12.7	10.0	9.0	66	73	67	832	730	603
N. C.	4.3	2.8	2.8	84	105	110	356	294	308
Idaho	9.6	11.0	11.4	220	210	230	2,128	2,310	2,622
Colo.	10.8	11.8	11.5	224	205	190	2,432	2,419	2,185
N. Mex.	1.6	2.3	3.4	118	185	160	214	426	544
Wash.	17.9	20.0	23.0	268	290	285	4,834	5,800	6,555
Oreg.	10.8	13.0	13.0	211	230	240	2,271	2,990	3,120
Calif.	12.1	8.9	8.6	269	290	285	3,246	2,581	2,451
Total	198.5	170.5	171.7	170.8	202.7	201.6	33,636	34,552	34,614
FALL:									
Maine	137.4	147.0	144.0	253	229	240	34,630	33,663	34,560
N. H.	2.8	1.7	1.6	167	185	190	454	314	304
Vt.	3.5	2.4	2.4	149	175	165	514	420	396
Mass.	5.2	5.3	5.1	167	225	210	868	1,192	1,071
R. I.	3.6	4.4	4.1	208	260	225	750	1,144	922
Conn.	7.3	6.7	6.2	195	235	230	1,401	1,574	1,426
N. Y.-L. I.	30.1	33.4	34.8	219	270	260	6,649	9,018	9,048
-Upstate:	48.2	42.0	44.0	174	195	215	8,314	8,190	9,460
Pa.	50.5	36.0	35.2	159	190	195	7,811	6,840	6,864
8 East.-Fall:	288.5	278.9	277.4	213.2	223.6	230.9	61,392	62,355	64,051
Ohio	14.2	11.3	11.5	154	195	190	2,180	2,204	2,147
Ind.	5.6	4.0	4.2	198	245	210	1,112	980	882
Mich.	51.6	39.5	41.0	130	164	175	6,531	6,478	7,175
Wis.	33.2	32.5	33.5	143	185	180	4,706	6,012	6,030
Minn.	77.8	99.0	114.0	112	125	110	8,714	12,375	12,540
Iowa	6.9	3.7	4.0	86	120	140	562	444	560
N. Dak.	94.0	112.0	119.0	116	128	105	10,962	14,336	12,495
S. Dak.	10.3	6.9	6.8	82	85	95	850	586	646
Nebr.	18.8	11.2	10.9	154	185	180	2,883	2,072	1,962
9 Cent.-Fall:	312.4	320.1	344.7	123.5	142.1	128.9	38,501	45,487	44,437
Mont.	9.2	8.2	7.5	138	140	160	1,269	1,148	1,200
Idaho	161.6	224.0	264.0	190	182	205	31,043	40,768	54,120
Wyo.	4.6	4.2	4.0	137	160	170	630	672	680
Colo.	43.4	44.2	49.5	191	215	215	8,301	9,503	10,642
Utah	10.2	8.6	9.0	155	170	165	1,575	1,462	1,485
Nev.	1.5	1.0	1.1	198	220	220	306	220	242
Wash.	15.1	15.0	19.0	238	285	270	3,633	4,275	5,130
Oreg.	25.2	22.0	24.0	236	220	250	5,970	4,840	6,000
Calif.	16.6	19.6	20.8	246	220	275	4,064	4,312	5,720
9 West.-Fall:	287.4	346.8	398.9	196.5	193.8	213.6	56,792	67,200	85,219
Total Fall	888.3	945.8	1,021.0	176.3	185.1	189.7	156,685	175,042	193,707
		1,396.9		164.6		189.4		257,435	
U. S.	1,429.3		1,474.8		184.3		234,592		279,314



## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1960	Indicated	Average	1960	Indicated
	1950-59		1961	1950-59		1961
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	88	105	105	1,377	1,470	1,470
Mo.	64	100	85	128	120	94
Kans.	54	80	90	59	104	117
Md.	109	135	135	530	540	459
Va.	84	112	92	1,453	2,072	1,546
N.C.	64	90	90	2,544	2,160	1,980
S.C.	51	57	54	1,177	456	432
Ga.	52	64	67	1,129	832	871
Fla.	46	45	50	159	90	80
Ky.	55	62	60	265	143	132
Tenn.	60	87	80	664	478	400
Ala.	46	57	58	832	570	551
Miss.	50	58	68	1,131	870	993
Ark.	51	77	70	314	300	252
La.	58	62	63	4,791	3,100	3,150
Okla.	50	65	68	123	117	129
Texas	49	80	70	1,246	1,200	1,190
N.Mex.	<u>1</u> /105	88	100	<u>1</u> / 147	114	170
Calif.	73	75	80	859	900	1,040
U. S.	59.9	77.1	75.4	18,898	15,636	15,056

1/ 1959 only.

## SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced				
and	hand during September:	100 layers	During September	Jan.-Sept.	incl.		
division:	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1961
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,365	3,503	1,608	1,644	54	58	549
N. H.	1,468	1,396	1,599	1,698	23	24	238
Vt.	714	682	1,710	1,791	12	12	122
Mass.	3,053	2,824	1,701	1,632	52	46	495
R. I.	369	344	1,665	1,644	6	6	56
Conn.	3,142	2,887	1,767	1,701	56	49	485
N. Y.	8,636	8,574	1,668	1,668	144	143	1,413
N. J.	10,148	10,228	1,557	1,584	158	162	1,551
Pa.	15,866	15,563	1,662	1,644	264	256	2,651
N. Atl.	46,761	46,001	1,645	1,643	769	756	7,560
Ohio	11,425	11,050	1,644	1,638	188	181	1,875
Ind.	10,950	10,384	1,710	1,656	187	172	1,914
Ill.	11,251	10,504	1,551	1,548	175	163	1,840
Mich.	6,712	6,523	1,632	1,656	110	108	1,091
Wis.	8,586	8,326	1,518	1,590	130	132	1,511
E.N.Cent.	48,924	46,787	1,615	1,616	790	756	8,231
Minn.	14,620	14,769	1,545	1,563	226	231	2,696
Iowa	19,360	19,183	1,590	1,575	308	302	3,664
Mo.	8,350	7,799	1,410	1,488	118	116	1,328
N. Dak.	2,088	2,091	1,356	1,356	28	28	332
S. Dak.	6,556	6,880	1,488	1,560	98	107	1,155
Nebr.	8,320	7,954	1,512	1,500	126	119	1,444
Kans.	6,146	5,476	1,488	1,512	91	83	1,047
W.N.Cent.	65,440	64,152	1,520	1,537	995	986	11,666
Del.	690	662	1,455	1,419	10	9	102
Md.	1,574	1,399	1,452	1,500	23	21	258
Va.	5,358	5,776	1,530	1,590	82	92	846
W.Va.	1,930	1,866	1,494	1,536	29	29	302
N. C.	9,723	10,256	1,572	1,650	153	169	1,555
S. C.	3,862	4,290	1,650	1,590	64	68	610
Ga.	10,686	11,276	1,617	1,674	173	189	1,677
Fla.	4,729	5,156	1,728	1,752	82	90	773
S. Atl.	38,552	40,681	1,598	1,640	616	667	6,123
Cy.	4,794	4,839	1,404	1,386	67	67	701
Penn.	4,930	4,878	1,440	1,440	71	70	753
Ala.	6,468	6,848	1,596	1,575	103	108	988
Miss.	6,190	6,946	1,536	1,518	95	105	891
Ark.	4,362	5,702	1,446	1,599	63	91	701
La.	2,776	2,800	1,419	1,416	39	40	397
Okla.	2,957	2,995	1,374	1,458	41	44	493
Texas	11,860	13,346	1,512	1,548	179	207	1,873
S. Cent.	44,337	48,354	1,484	1,514	658	732	6,797
Mont.	990	963	1,521	1,524	15	15	157
Idaho	1,219	1,254	1,692	1,680	21	21	202
Wyo.	285	290	1,542	1,668	4	5	45
Colo.	1,295	1,255	1,536	1,514	20	19	220
N. Mex.	682	754	1,560	1,605	11	12	104
Ariz.	731	683	1,641	1,578	12	11	122
Utah	1,320	1,262	1,770	1,800	23	23	236
Nev.	68	70	1,470	1,485	1	1	9
Wash.	4,540	4,641	1,872	1,836	85	85	786
Oreg.	2,649	2,853	1,776	1,782	47	51	450
Calif.	26,110	28,578	1,830	1,839	478	526	4,230
West.	39,889	42,603	1,797	1,805	717	769	6,561
U. S.	283,903	288,578	1,601	1,617	4,545	4,666	46,938





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